

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND BY MAGAZINE POST.

No. 3798.—VOL. CXL.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1912.

SIXPENCE.

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SEEING THEMSELVES AS THE CENTRE OF GREAT IMPERIAL PAGEANTRY: THE KING-EMPEROR AND QUEEN-EMPRESS LOOKING AT BIOSCOPE PICTURES OF THE DURBAR SHOWN OUTSIDE GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CALCUTTA, BY COMMAND.

While the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress were in Calcutta a command exhibition of bioscope pictures of the Durbar and ceremonies connected with it was given at Government House. The "show" lasted for forty-eight minutes, and their Imperial Majesties saw their State Entry into Delhi, the presentation of colours there, the Durbar, their arrival at Calcutta, the race for the Emperor's Cup, and the Calcutta pageant. The

screen was set up opposite the south front of Government House, some fifty yards from the entrance, on the balcony above which the King and Queen sat. The suite and other guests were on either side of the porch beneath. The Governor-General's band "accompanied" all the films displayed, save those of the pageant, during which the Tagore Band played. Mr. J. F. Madan, proprietor of the Elphinstone Bioscope, was honoured with the command.

DRAWN BY FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN FROM A SKETCH BY HAROLD B. PEREIRA, CALCUTTA.

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CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

E RATCLIFFE (Wendover, Bucks).—Your solution is correct, but your note is curious. The very reason d'être of the problem is Pawn taking en passant on both sides of the board. The answer, of course, is 3. Kt takes P, mate.

W H GUNDY (Exmouth).—We are pleased to receive your problem, and hope to find it as attractive as the last, which was well received.

E G B BARLOW (Bournemouth).—Received with thanks. You may look for a report shortly.

L SCHLU (Vienna).—Your second attempt at No. 3510 is correct. We agree the problem is a difficult one and full of traps for the unwary.

J PAUL TAYLOR, B G LAWS, E J WINTER-WOOD, F R GITTINS, J LESLIE LAIDLAW, AND H J M.—Problems all very acceptable and marked for insertion in due course.
CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3525 received from Professor S W Myers (Redlands, California); of No. 3526 from C A M (Penang); of No. 3527 from W F Roberts (Nelson, B.C.); of No. 3528 from G P D (Damascus) and F Hanstein (Natal); of No. 3529 from C Field (Athol, Mass., U.S.A.), F Hanstein, J D Tucker (Ilkley), G H Lyman (Boston, U.S.A.), G P D, and C Barretto (Madrid); of No. 3530 from L Schlu (Vienna) and H S Brandreth (Cimiez).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3531 received from T S R (Lincoln's Inn), G Robinson (Leeds), E G B Barlow (Bournemouth), L Schlu, E G Dawson, H A Dawson (Hampton Hill), R Winters (Canterbury), J Leslie Laidlaw (Edinburgh), Hereward, H J M, W T (Canterbury), J Churcher (Southampton), J C Stackhouse (Torquay), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), H S Brandreth, J Fowler, J Green (Boulogne), H R Thompson, J F G Pietersen (Kingswinford), W Lillie (Marple), J D Tucker, E Ratcliffe (Wendover), Rev. J Christie (Redditch), H H Taylor (Westcliff-on-Sea), W Winter (Medstead), F R Gittins (Birmingham), J Deering (Wicklow), W Best (Dorchester), J Semon (Ilkley), and E J Winter-Wood.

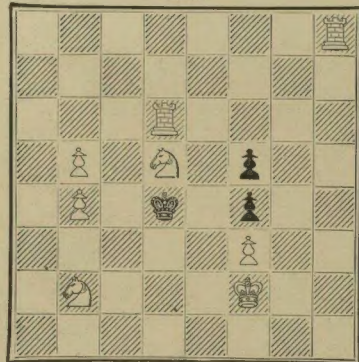
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3530.—By H. MAXWELL PRIDEAUX.

WHITE. 1. B to B 6th 2. Q to R 2nd 3. Kt mates
BLACK. Kt takes Kt Kt to B 5th

If Black play 1. P Queens or P to R 3rd, 2. R to B 3rd, Kt takes R or B; 3. Q mates.

PROBLEM No. 3533.—By C. H. MORANO (Mannheim).

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

The Imperial Chess Club, 67, Curzon Street, W., is steadily increasing its membership, and another room has been added to meet the large attendance. It is open daily from 3 to 6.30 p.m., except on Thursdays.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE BLINDNESS OF VIRTUE." AT THE LITTLE THEATRE.

SHOULD young girls, when they are nearing the grown-up stage, be told by their parents the meaning of the amorous emotions, or should they be kept ignorantly innocent at the risk of disaster? These alternatives constitute the problem which Mr. Cosmo Hamilton broaches in the play Mr. Charles Kenyon has produced at the Little Theatre under the title of "The Blindness of Virtue." It is at once an urgent and an interesting problem, and merely to present it on the stage requires no little moral courage. Mr. Hamilton deserves credit on that account, and also for the attractiveness of the setting and the naturalness and often humour of much of the dialogue. He suggests very happily the atmosphere of the country vicarage. No sooner, however, does he bring upon the scene an "unfortunate" girl of the village than the Vicar develops into an unreasonable monomaniac. Arguing that what happened to a peasant's child might happen to his, he insists on his wife explaining certain important facts of life to his ingenious darling, Effie. The wife agrees to do so, overborne by his eloquence, but eventually shrinks from the task. Then Effie's father makes a discovery that induces him to think his worst fears justified. Needless to say, there is a happy ending. Miss Margery Maude, so daintily ingenious, so ardent a heroine, almost makes us believe in the twofold disposition of Effie; Mr. Owen Nares offers a striking character-study of the boy-lover, and has one very fine moment; Miss Pollie Emery's cook has only to open her mouth to provoke laughter; Miss Beryl Faber is the embodiment of charming maternity; and Mr. Kenyon, though rather young for his part, proves an impressive and very resonant parson. But even their acting, good as it is, fails to produce illusion.

"THE PIGEON." AT THE ROYALTY.

To discover Mr. Galsworthy writing in lighter vein is in itself sufficiently a novelty to afford pleasure. The author of "Justice" does not allow us, however, to take even our amusement too lightly. He has, for instance, written for Messrs. Vedrenne and Eadie's Royalty management what he calls a "fantasy" which has not a few of the elements of farce in its composition. Yet he asks us to study with him by way of entertainment sundry types selected from the "submerged" classes; and even while we smile at the tricks which they play on an artist who is surely the most recklessly benevolent simpleton ever brought upon the stage, he sets us thinking furiously of problems of which they are concrete instances—the problem of charity most of all, and with it the problems of drink, of vagabondage, of marriage among the poor, and the short step between privation and the gaol. It

is not exactly exhilarating to watch a pigeon at the mercy of rooks. Mr. Galsworthy hits off his slum types wonderfully, neither idealising them nor forgetting the brighter touches. Their silly benefactor never conveys the impression of being more than a peg on which his companion figures hang, and Mr. Whitford Kane scarcely gives him individuality. Miss Gladys Cooper, on the other hand, gets something out of the part of Wellwyn's reproachful young daughter; and Mr. Dennis Eadie does wonders with every speech of the alien. Nor should Mr. Wilfrid Shine's drunken loafer or Miss Morris's realistic flower-girl be overlooked.

MUSIC.

THE position in the world of Grand Opera is developing. Abroad, Berlin is endeavouring to come to an understanding with New York that will tend to reduce the enormous salaries now paid to "stars." Germany is suffering considerably, and New York is only able to carry on its great operatic venture by the support of men who are willing to put down large sums of money. The negotiations referred to emphasise the truth lately set out by Mr. Neil Forsyth, who said that Covent Garden is the only great opera-house in Europe that contrives to exist without a subsidy and without a loss. As far as London is concerned, a committee has been formed to secure support for Mr. Hammerstein's summer season, and two of its leading members, the Duke of Argyll and Lord Howard de Walden, have written the libretti of two operas ("Fionn" and "Dylan").

The young British musicians who lack patrons and influence would do well to turn their attention from the opera-houses to the music-halls. Such a chance as is afforded at present by the variety theatres was never granted before. Here, then, is an opening for the clever British musician who has the capacity that will enable him to take it. Short operas or music dramas should soon find an audience.

One of the most astonishing examples of youthful talent that seems closely akin to genius, and is not to be explained by any knowledge within our gift, was revealed at Mr. Richard Buhlig's recital last week in Steinway Hall, where a pianoforte sonata composed in 1910 by Erich Wolfgang Korngold, who was born in 1897, set the audience wondering. That a lad of thirteen should have mastered the technical difficulties of such a work was marvellous enough, but that he should have been so developed as to have experienced the thoughts and emotions that the music reveals is still more uncanny.

The musical interest of the present week is very great. The London Symphony Orchestra on Monday night gave a Mozart Symphony, and Clara Butt was engaged to sing. On Tuesday London was to hear for the first time Cesar Franck's masterpiece in oratorio, "The Beatitudes." On Thursday York Bowen's Second Symphony was to be heard for the first time under the direction of Mr. Landon Ronald; and to-day, at the Queen's Hall, Kreisler will play the Brahms Concerto in D; and the Queen's Hall Orchestra will give Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony. There are many recitals of considerable interest in the smaller halls.

MR. MORDECAI'S EXHIBITION.

TO the confirmed picture-seer, hardened to the second-hand intercourse of Bond Street, the policy of the open studio door is not always as unwelcome as some say. Whistler's devices for keeping out the random admirer are famous. He would, it is told, with dumb-show of embarrassment and distress, convey to the caller that he had within a model, the condition of whose toilet made it quite impossible to open the door wider than an inch or two, whereas, by one who persevered, the room was found to be innocent of any sinner. Whistler's aloofness has not set an inviolable fashion; and in Abercorn Place, where many a lawn has made room for a garden-studio, Mr. Joseph Mordecai's portraits have been looking their best in the semi-publicity and admirable light of the scene most natural to them. Here a replica of the familiar portrait of Edward VII. can be as favourably displayed as the original upon its English palace wall, or as the other replica that has an Eastern setting in the home of the Maharajah of Patiala. In Buckingham Palace, in St. James's Palace, in India, in the Guildhall, in Leeds, Mr. Mordecai's work may be seen; but in St. John's Wood, for those who seized the opportunity, it was found most fully represented.

In connection with the Illustrations on our "Literature" page, from Mr. Douglas Rannie's book, "My Adventures among South Sea Cannibals," it should be mentioned that they are reproductions from photographs taken by Mr. J. W. Beattie, of Hobart, Tasmania.

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By G. K. CHESTERTON.

I HAVE been reading an excellent little book on Tolstoy by Dr. Charles Sarolea (it is published by Nelson), which is marked by a combination of admiration and proportion only too rare on that topic. Tolstoy is generally praised in England by people who are obviously off their heads; and this puts one off a little. But Dr. Sarolea has the advantage of being an admirer of Tolstoy, not a Tolstoyan. He admires Tolstoy's asceticism as he might admire St. Jerome's asceticism: as the quality of a particular ascetic. He does not accept it as a new version of Christian morality, as Tolstoy and the Tolstoyans do. If a man chooses to give up eating oysters, the fact is interesting, for it is a heroic act. But if he says that eating an oyster is murder, the dogma does not interest me in the least; for nothing is interesting that cannot be taken seriously, even for a moment. And if we wish to realise how high and broad was the old tradition of Christendom compared with modern sects like the Tolstoyan, one can take no stronger test than this: ask how many were the things that Dante or Chaucer thought should not be done *at all*, by anybody; and then see how few they were compared with the things thus universally forbidden by Tolstoy, or Shaw, or Kropotkin, or Mr. Salt, or Mrs. Eddy. There were in the Middle Ages priests who did not fight, and monks who owned no property, and hermits who drank no wine, and anchorites who ate no meat, and saints whose souls were haled alive out of their bodies. But Tolstoy wants *nobody* to fight, Mr. Shaw wants *nobody* to own property, Mr. Salt wants *nobody* to eat meat, Mrs. Eddy wants *nobody* to have a body or call in a surgeon. Now, it is this sweeping scimitar of fanaticism that has flashed in Tolstoy's hand and rather blinded our English eyes. A world of Tolstoys would be rather awful; and Tolstoy does seem to want a world of Tolstoys, while St. Jerome did not want (or, at least, did not insist on) a world of Jeromes. But Dr. Sarolea has very swiftly and sanely turned our attention away from the few mad things that Tolstoy said when he was an idealist, to the very large number of sensible things he said when he was a realist. In other words, he shows him as a great critic of that modern civilisation which we have created. For we have created modern civilisation: that is our deadliest offence.

In comparing him with Rousseau and Ruskin, Dr. Sarolea keeps his finger on a thread of thought that has run through all modern thinkers of any delicacy or originality. It is remarkable that nearly *all* the deeper modern sages have hated the trend of modern society: the trend towards factories, furnaces, the division of labour, and the sciences of industrialism. The Russians in their little communes (as Dr. Sarolea says) have been democrats for centuries, and even democrats to excess—ignoring (he says) the individual. Yet in an excellent English weekly paper like the *Nation* one can find all this antithesis ignored. When it speaks of "the New Wife," it omits any possible doubt of modern civilisation. Queerly enough, the *Nation* has put the two inconsistent views of women into a quite compact contradiction. There is no need to take a sentence here and another there, and separate them by dots, as usually happens in controversies about inconsistency. These two sentences really follow each other: "As woman goes out more freely into the world in her capacity as citizen and worker, she can no longer rest contented with the existing economic and

social structure of family life. Her place in the family, by virtue both of her maternal capacity and her home-making arts, is more central than her husband's; and in both these capacities reasonable authority belongs to her."

The second sentence is quite true, and therefore the first sentence is quite false. When and where does a modern woman "go out more freely into the world in her capacity as citizen and worker"? The

monotonously at monotonous things, to do the same thing all day. Consider the case (let us say) of a girl typist attached to a wine-merchant's business. She probably writes twelve times a day the statement that a consignment of our best tawny port (old in the wood and probably the worst in the world) will be duly sent to Mr. Smith or Jones or Robinson, as ordered. Is she free? Is she one-half as free as her grandmother was? She is not half as free. The grandmother or great-grandmother *made* wines—out of anything she found in the garden. She was a creator, an artist. She made cow-slip-wine, and would have made mushroom-wine as soon as look at you. She made dandelion-tea: she would have made grass-tea on the slightest provocation. In other words, as the *Nation* excellently says, "she had the home-making arts." But these were much more the liberal arts than anything that has been put in their place. The wine she made may have been very dubious, or even dangerous. But I am considering the case of home-made wine from the point of view of those who make it, not of those who drink it. And I say without hesitation that to have a whole garden of plants out of which to make poisons (like the jolly old housekeeper) was a freer estate than that of writing letters about one monotonous poison, as in the wine-merchant's office.

The truth is that when the *Nation* and such organs talk about freedom for women they consider quite insufficiently what the nature of freedom is. Sometimes they appear to mean merely solitude, and sometimes mere participation in some male employment, whatever its nature may be. But solitude is not necessarily freedom; a man lost in a desert is really locked up in a desert as if he were locked up in a box. The size of the box is nothing so long as he wants to get out, but cannot. And association with masses of miscellaneous people is not freedom, or slaves and convicts chained together in the galleys would be the models of comradeship and liberty. Freedom, in the only positive sense which gives it any value, is the possession of a wide range of choice; for choice is the primary condition of creativeness. Now, I doubt if any woman ever had less of this range of choice than the modern woman who works the typewriter or turns the sewing-machine. And I doubt if any woman ever had more of such range of choice than the middle-class woman of our grandmothers' and great-grandmothers' time—the woman who did a little in landscape and a little in housekeeping—a little in water-colour and a little in wine.

As the question is between the old-fashioned woman and the new woman, so it is between the old Russian peasant and the new industrial clerk or mechanic of the great modern cities. Tolstoy stood for the Russian peasant, stolidly maintaining that he will outlast the industrial experiment. The peasant will last longer, because he is *freer*; because, under whatever political forms, he has been more accustomed to *choosing*, to taking one path through a wood rather than another, to joining one group of peasants rather than another; and he probably does this much more often than the clerk

who "goes out freely" to run to catch a particular train and please a particular master. That is what we ought to have learnt from Tolstoy. Needless to say, we have learnt everything else.



Photo. W. and D. Downey.

BROTHER-IN-LAW OF KING GEORGE, AND TRADITIONALLY DESCENDED FROM SHAKESPEARE'S MACDUFF: THE LATE DUKE OF FIFE.

The Duke of Fife's sudden illness and death at Assouan, on January 29, followed soon after, and were doubtless caused by, the severe hardships which he suffered in the recent wreck of the "Delhi." It will be recalled that he and his wife, the Princess Royal, with their daughters, Princesses Alexandra and Maud, were upset into the sea from the boat in which they were being taken ashore, and afterwards had to scramble, drenched to the skin, over rough cliffs for several miles to shelter in a lighthouse. They then rode ten miles through a storm to Tangier. The late Duke was the only son of James, fifth Earl Fife, and was born on November 10, 1849. His ancestor, William Duff, created Earl Fife and Viscount Macduff in 1753, claimed to trace his descent from Macduff, the Thane of Fife, in Shakespeare's "Macbeth." As Viscount Macduff the Duke was M.P. for Moray and Nairn from 1874 to 1879, when he succeeded his father as Earl Fife. On July 27, 1889, in St. James's Palace, he married Princess Louise, eldest daughter of King Edward, then Prince of Wales, and was immediately created Duke of Fife by Queen Victoria. Princess Louise was created Princess Royal by King Edward in 1905.

The Dukedom of Fife passes by special remainder to her elder daughter, Princess Alexandra.

plain, staring fact is that the more she goes out as a worker, the less she goes out as a citizen. She goes out, but not more freely—much less freely. In shops and factories she is made to toe the line, to work

ENGLAND UNDER THE RULE OF JUPITER PLUVIUS AND

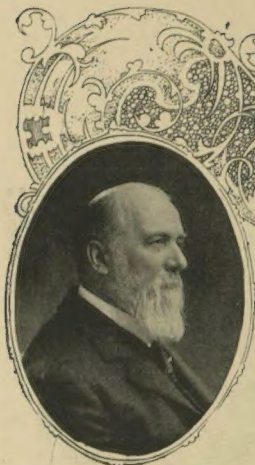
JACK FROST: FLOODED LAND AND FROZEN WATER.



1. WINTER SPORT ON A FLOODED MEADOW, SKATING NEAR THE RIVER BETWEEN MAIDENHEAD AND SONNING. 2. AXLE-DEEP IN WATER, A MOTOR-CAR BEING PUSHED THROUGH A FLOODED STREET AT MAIDENHEAD. 3. GUARDING A TOW-PATH A FOOT DEEP IN WATER, A HUMANE SOCIETY OFFICIAL IN HIS "ISLAND" HUT NEAR OXFORD. 4. OUT OF HIS ELEMENT, A MILKMAN ON HIS ROUND IN FLOODED MAIDENHEAD. 5. PUSHING ITS WAY THROUGH THE WATER, A MOTOR-CAR IN DIFFICULTIES IN MAIDENHEAD. 6. WHERE THE FLYING-MEN COME FROM, AIRMEN AND MOTOR-CYCLISTS SKATING AT BROOKLANDS. 7. A NEW SOURCE OF FOOD-SUPPLY, SWANS ON A FLOODED ROAD VISITING A HOUSE FOR A MEAL AT MAIDENHEAD. 8. ALL GAMES FORBIDDEN BY FATHER THAMES, THE INVASION OF THE FAMOUS PLAYING-FIELDS AT ETON. 9. UNUSUAL SPORT ON THE PLAYING-FIELDS OF ETON, SOME OF THE BOYS. 10. SCOTLAND'S AIN GAME ON WIMBLETON COMMON, ON THE CURLING-LAKE. 11. IN FLIGHT OVER THE WHITE WASTE, AN AIRMAN OVER FROZEN BROOKLANDS AT SUNSET. 12. A LOVER OF THE HORSE AND A LOVER OF THE CAR IN DIFFICULTIES, A HUNTING MAN AND A MOTORIST MEETING IN A FLOODED STREET AT MAIDENHEAD. 13. LIKE A MINIATURE TURBULENT SEA, A FLOODED MEADOWLAND NEAR WINDSOR. 14. WHERE THE OXFORD CREW IS TRAINING OVER PASTURE AND MEADOWLAND, THE NEW "COURSE" FOR THE CREW.

When the floods came and covered indiscriminately roads, football-fields, and flying-grounds in the Thames valley, the devotees of the various sports affected, as well as the inhabitants generally, naturally grumbled at this invasion of their territory by the combined forces of Father Thames and Jupiter Pluvius. Later, however, the peacemaker, Jack Frost, arrived upon the scene, and reconciled all conflicting interests by a touch of his magic wand, which changed the damp, moist, unpleasant floods into sheets of hard, glittering ice. Motorists, footballers, airmen, and tradesmen suddenly remembered that they were all alike in their

love of skating. An interesting point in connection with Photograph No. 14 is the fact that the Oxford crew retreated from their accustomed practice-course on the Isis to the flood waters that covered pasture and meadowland. This was only the second occasion, in the whole history of the Inter-Varsity Boat-race, on which the Dark Blues have had to migrate during practice owing to the state of the river. The river, as the photograph shows, overflooded the towing-path and the adjoining land. The boat-house is seen on the right.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATORS, NEWS ILLUSTRATIONS, SPORT AND GENERAL, C.N., TOPICAL, AND I.N.A.]



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

SIR JOHN HENNIKER HEATON, Bt.,
The Famous Postal Reformer, who has been made a Baronet.

PORTRAITS AND PERSONAL NOTES.

FOR many years Mr. Henniker Heaton, on whom the King has conferred a Baronetcy, has been most active in the promotion of postal and telegraphic reform. In Parliament, as Member for Canterbury (six times between 1885 and 1910) he was a vigilant critic of many Postmasters-General, and succeeded in getting many of his schemes accepted. He brought about Imperial penny postage, telegraph money-

orders, and other valuable innovations which have had an immense effect in facilitating trade and intercourse both within the Empire and with foreign countries. The new Baronet is a native of Rochester. He lived formerly in Australia, and in 1885 represented Tasmania at the Berlin Telegraph Conference.

No small proportion of the credit for the improvement in the



Photo, L.N.A.

LEADING ULSTER'S REVOLT AGAINST HOME RULE.
SIR EDWARD CARSON AND LORD LONDONDERRY
LEAVING THE CENTRAL HALL, BELFAST.

will be still more so next week, in view of the Unionist meeting in Belfast on Wednesday and of Mr. Churchill's Home Rule meeting on the following day. Sir Edward Carson has represented Dublin University in the House of Commons since 1892. He was Solicitor-General for Ireland in 1892, and Solicitor-General from 1900 to 1906.

Lord Londonderry is an ardent supporter of the Unionist cause in Ulster, and has recently engaged in wordy warfare with Mr. Churchill on the subject in the columns of the *Times*. He has been M.P. for County Down (from 1878-84), Viceroy of Ireland, Chairman of the London School Board, Postmaster-General, and President of the Board of Education.

Russia welcomed most warmly and has entertained most hospitably the British visitors who arrived in St. Petersburg on Jan. 25. In the imperial waiting-room at the station, the Lord Mayor of St. Petersburg, M. Glazunoff, on behalf of the Reception Committee, presented to Lord Weardale, the leader of the deputation, the Russian emblem of goodwill, consisting of a huge loaf and silver salt-cellar, on a magnificent silver salver covered with an embroidered napkin. The spirit of these hospitable



Photo, Russell.

DR. WILLIAM COLLINGRIDGE,
Who is Resigning the Post of Medical Officer of Health to the City of London.

symbols has been heartily shown in the subsequent proceedings.

Admiral Sir John Dalrymple-Hay, who died a few days ago in his ninety-first year, was distinguished both as a sailor, a politician, and a writer. Born in 1821, he was for a time at Rugby

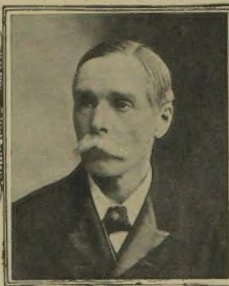


Photo, Laxeyette.

THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE-HAY,
Ex-M.P. and Formerly a Sea Lord of the Admiralty.

under Dr. Arnold, and entered the Navy in 1834, his first ship being the frigate *Thalia*. He was present at the capture of Acre, and later served in China, where, on Oct. 20, 1849, with three ships, he defeated sixty-four piratical junks in the Tonquin River, burning fifty-eight of them. The next year he was promoted to Captain. In 1861 he succeeded to the Baronetcy and entered Parliament. At various times he sat for Wakefield, Stamford, and Wigtown Burghs, and in 1866 became a Sea Lord of the Admiralty. He wrote several books.

It was only last June that a banquet was given to the late Sir Henry Butlin, in London, by his colleagues in the medical profession, which was the largest



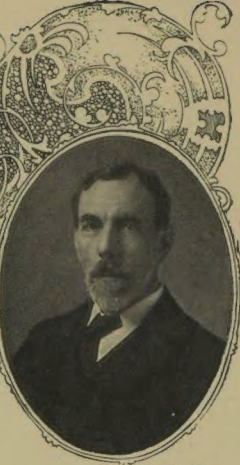
Photo, Illus. Bureau.

THE LATE SIR H. T. BUTLIN, Bt.,
Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Presidency of the Royal College of Physicians, to which he was elected in 1909. He had also discharged the duties of President of the British Medical Association. His first London appointment was at the Hospital for Sick Children in Great Ormond Street, but his great reputation was made at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, of which he became chief surgeon in 1902.

Sir William Ramsay, who is resigning the Chair of Chemistry at London University, first became Professor of Chemistry at University College in 1887. He received his own early scientific training at Glasgow and Tübingen, and he afterwards returned to Glasgow University as Tutorial Assistant in Chemistry. From 1881 to 1887 he was Principal of University College, Bristol. Sir William Ramsay's researches have added much to the data of chemistry, especially his experiments with radium and helium, and his studies of atmospheric gases.

In his speech a few days ago at the Savoy Hotel, when he was the guest of the evening at a dinner given by the Persia Committee, Mr. Morgan Shuster gave an interesting survey, from his point of view, of the events in Persia during the last few months, which brought him, as Treasurer-General, into conflict with the Russian Legation in Teheran, and eventually led to his dismissal at the instance of the Russian Government. He said he believed that one of two conclusions must be reached—either that the Russian and British Governments (especially the former) must have made it their policy to destroy all hope of Persia's self-regeneration, or they must have been grossly misinformed as to what was happening there.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY,
Who is Resigning the Chair of Chemistry at London University.



Photo, Illus. Bureau.

MR. W. MORGAN SHUSTER,
Ex-Treasurer-General of Persia, recently Entertained by the Persia Committee at the Savoy Hotel.



Photo, Newspaper Illustrations.

PIONEERS OF AN ANGLO-RUSSIAN ENTENTE CORDIALE: THE BRITISH VISITORS WITH THEIR HOSTS ON ARRIVAL AT ST. PETERSBURG.

The photograph, taken in the royal pavilion, shows members of the British Deputation and the Russian Reception Committee, headed by M. Khomiakoff, ex-President of the Duma, and M. Glazunoff, Lord Mayor of St. Petersburg, who is seen, wearing his chain of office, on the extreme left. Prominent in the group are Lord Weardale, who took the place of the Speaker as leader of the deputation, the Bishop of Bangor, Lord Hugh Cecil, Sir D. Mackenzie Wallace, and Lord Amphilil.

The late Duke of Fife possessed good financial abilities, and was associated with various successful enterprises. He was a director of Parr's Bank, and was one of the founders of the Chartered Company of South Africa. After the Jameson Raid he resigned his seat on the board. He was for thirty years (1872 to 1902) Lord Lieutenant of the County of Elgin. In 1880-1 he was Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, and the following year served on a special Mission to the King of Saxony. In 1900 he was made Lord Lieutenant of the newly created County of London. As a keen supporter of the Volunteer movement, he became President of the County of London Territorial Force Association. He was also much interested in his Scottish estates and tenantry, and a few years ago presented his ancestral seat, Duff House, to the municipalities of Banff and Macduff. At the Coronations both of King Edward, his father-in-law, and King George, his brother-in-law, he acted as Lord High Constable.

BRINGING SOLDIERS' RELATIVES TO THE FIRING-LINE BY CINEMATOGRAPH!

PHOTOGRAPHS BY D'AGOSTINO.



1. THE MAKING OF MOVING GREETINGS FOR MEN AT THE FRONT: RELATIVES AND FRIENDS OF ITALIAN OFFICERS AND MEN MARCHING PAST THE CINEMATOGRAPH-MACHINE IN A BARRACKS IN NAPLES.

2. THE SALUTE CINEMATOGRAPHIC: RELATIVES AND FRIENDS OF BERSAGLIERI AT THE FRONT PASSING A CINEMATOGRAPH-MACHINE AND BOWING AND SMILING TO IT, THAT THEIR ACTIONS MAY BE RECORDED ON FILMS TO BE SHOWN TO THE ITALIAN FORCES IN TRIPOLI.

Naples has discovered a striking use for the cinematograph. A short time ago relatives and friends of officers and men fighting their country's battles in Tripoli were photographed marching in procession past a cinematograph-machine and bowing to it. The resulting films are to be sent to Tripoli, there to be exhibited on screens at night to the troops on active service.

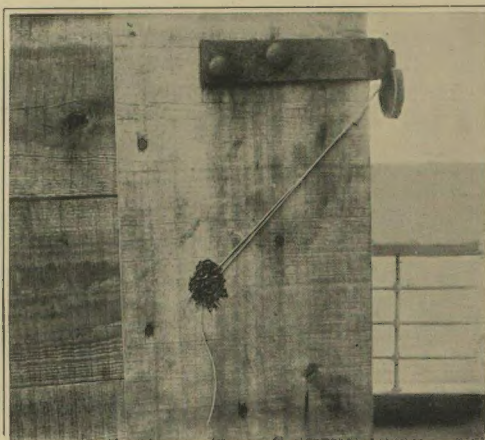
FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



Photo, Illust. Bureau.

FRANCE HONOURING BRITAIN, AND BRITAIN, FRANCE: THE KING INSPECTING BLUEJACKETS ON THE "DANTON."

A division of the French Navy, under Admirals Boué de Lapeyrière and Moreau, went specially to Malta to honour King George. During his half-hour visit to the "Danton," His Majesty invested Admiral de Lapeyrière with the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, and Admiral Moreau with the Knighthood of the same Order.



THE ITALIAN SEIZURE OF A FRENCH AEROPLANE: AN OFFICIAL SEAL ON THE FLYING-MACHINE'S CASE ON THE "CARTHAGE," THE FRENCH MAIL-BOAT HELD UP OFF SARDINIA.

It will be recalled that the French Mail-Steamer "Carthage" was stopped and searched by the Italians, who demanded that an aeroplane aboard her, which they alleged was intended for the Turks in Tripoli, should be destroyed or landed at Cagliari. This was refused, and, for a time, the ship was under arrest. The French Government at once took the matter up, and, it having been shown that the aeroplane was not for use in the war, the "Carthage" was released.



CAPTURED BY A COVERING PARTY OF GURKHAS OF THE PUNITIVE EXPEDITION: AN OLD ABOR.

The Abor was caught by the Gurkhas covering coolies who were at work in the jungle cutting leaves for huts. General Bower wired the other day saying that all the people with whom his force had come in contact had proved friendly. A watch and clothes of Mr. Williamson have been found.



RIFLE-PITS AND BARBED WIRE: DEFENCES AND "SHELTERS" IN TRIPOLI.



Photo, L.N.A.

WILL IT DO AWAY WITH "LICKING"?—THE NEW PENNY-IN-THE-SLOT POST-BOX.

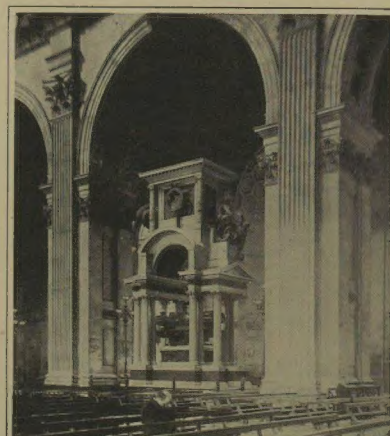
A penny-in-the-slot post-box has been installed at the G.P.O. as an experiment. The directions for use are: "Place one penny in slot, insert letter in opening, turn handle, and let go." The machine receives the letter and stamps "Postage Paid" upon it.



Photo, L.N.A.

IN HONOUR OF THE BRITISH "KING OF FRANCE": THE CANNES MEMORIAL TO KING EDWARD VII.

This statue of King Edward VII. as a yachtsman is to be unveiled at Cannes, which owes much to his late Majesty's visits there. At the base are bas-reliefs symbolising the Battle of Flowers and the Regatta. The monument is the work of M. Denys Puech.



Photo, Barratt.

COMPLETED AFTER FORTY-FIVE YEARS, THE WELLINGTON MONUMENT IN ST. PAUL'S.

The monument has just received Mr. John Tweed's equestrian statue of the Iron Duke, a work which follows faithfully the design of the late Alfred Stevens, who began the memorial forty-five years ago, and had not finished it when he died in 1875.

LOCKING UP A PILLAR OF HERCULES: CLOSING THE ENTRANCE TO "GIB."

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE FROM A SKETCH BY J. S. KIRK.



AFTER EVENING GUN-FIRE AT GIBRALTAR: THE CEREMONIAL FASTENING OF THE GATES.

The correspondent who sent us the sketch from which this drawing was made writes: "I enclose a sketch which represents the ceremony of locking the gates of Gibraltar. Every night at evening gun-fire the sergeant-major presents himself at the Governor's house and receives the keys of the fortress. He is then marched off by the band and a corporal's guard, locks the gates, and returns the keys. Once the gates are shut there is no entrance

to Gibraltar, and anyone who may have ridden rather further into Spain than he intended will experience considerable difficulty in gaining admission." Gibraltar, it is interesting to recall, was the classical Calpe, and one of the Pillars of Hercules. Great preparations were made there for the visit of the King and Queen on their return from India. In honour of the occasion the Royal Calpe Hunt arranged to give bread and joints of meat to the poor.

SCIENCE &

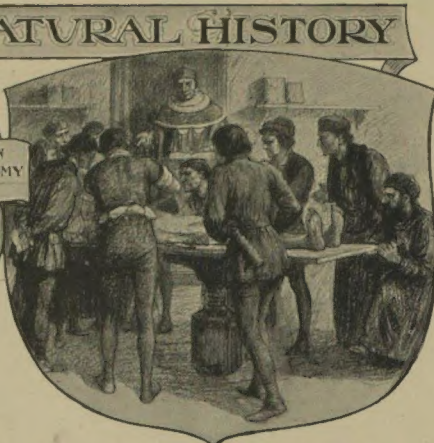
NATURAL HISTORY



A DOCTOR'S VISIT



A LESSON IN ANATOMY



DISCOVERER OF A METHOD OF MAKING BONES AND TISSUES TRANSPARENT: PROFESSOR KARL WERNER SPALTEHOLZ. Dr. Spalteholz is Special ("Ausserord.") Professor of Anatomy at the University of Leipzig.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE MECHANISM OF DREAMS.

DREAMING forms a topic of perennial interest, whether regarded from the scientific or the popular point of view. There is little need to remark on the superstitious beliefs which still prevail regarding the visions of the night. Mostly, such opinions take the form of regarding dreams as forebodings of events; and such forecasts, as a rule, are of melancholy kind, and are believed to presage illness and disaster. With the usual lack of care, and, one may add, ability, in the matter of the sifting of evidence, the popular views of dreams are

made to fit the circumstances of the case. Nothing is ever said about the innumerable multitudes of dreams which do not come true, as the saying goes. No account is taken of dreams which, apparently realistic or prophetic, are obviously suggested by the surroundings of the dreamer. A man, voyaging in a ship regarding whose stability doubts have been expressed, leaves the ship because he has dreamed she foundered. The ship may be lost, and his dream is at once elevated into the rank and title of a prophetic vision. This was the case when the steamer *Waratah* foundered. People rejoiced in the apparent justification of their superstition: the real fact being that it is more than natural that a dream should simply reproduce the anxieties of the dreamer. We understand sufficient

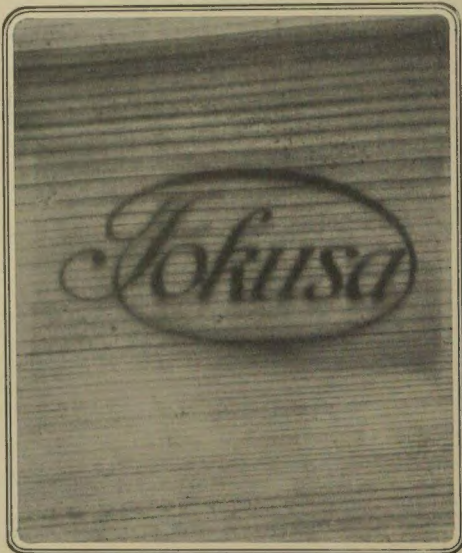


Photo, Faustich.

MADE TRANSPARENT BY SATURATION IN ESSENTIAL OILS: A CRAY-FISH.

of brain-physiology to enable us to discuss with a degree of certainty what one may call the mechanism of dreaming. There is little doubt that it is from the under-world of our consciousness that dreams emerge. Below the active, wakeful appreciation of what is going on around us, such as constitutes the very essence of our normal sane existence, there are found the under-currents of brain-action. This is what learned people speak of as our subliminal consciousness. Brain-work, in this sense, is like the flow of a river: the upper water is affected by the wind and by obstacles in its path, but the under-water glides along silently, and is perturbed in slight degree only, by the volume above it. Even in our waking, active

life our sub-consciousness may operate and evince its presence. In dreamy states, in reverie, and possibly also in cases in which mild brain aberrations exist, there may be flashes, obtrusions, projections—call them what you will—of the under-world of the brain towards the surface of things. Possibly the act of memorising itself, the effort to revive old recollections, really represents a



A RIVAL TO THE X-RAYS: A WORD WRITTEN ON PAPER VISIBLE THROUGH WOOD SATURATED WITH VARIOUS ESSENTIAL OILS.

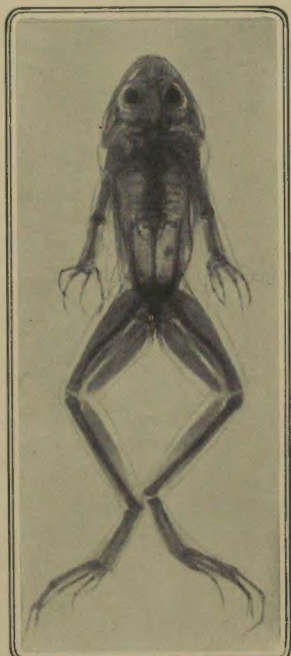
The X-rays surpassed as a means of studying the internal anatomy of man and animals; that is the practical result of a new discovery by Professor Karl Werner Spalteholz, who saturates with various essential oils the bones and tissues to be examined, with the result that they become transparent. In this way, every detail of the structure, the interior of the bones, the nerves and blood-vessels, etc., can be seen in all their wonderful ramifications and beauty. As everyone knows, the X-rays merely enable the various tissues to be seen as a more or less defined dark mass, with the bones as well-defined opaque shadows. The difference between the two processes is that, while the X-rays can be used for studying living tissues, Professor Spalteholz's method has, up to now, been limited to dead animals and parts of animals. It now, therefore, remains to discover a way in which these strong oils can be injected, without injury, into the living tissues to make possible the illumination of the various organs of our anatomy, to the great advance of medical science. As it is, a great advantage accrues to science from Professor Spalteholz's system, for it reveals the anatomy of tissues in a perfect manner, and thus obviates the necessity of dissection for the making of a thorough examination. Hitherto in the case of a death from heart disease, for instance, the heart has had to be dissected to see the exact changes which had taken place. Henceforth, all that is necessary will be that the heart shall be treated with the essential oils, when it will become possible to look through it and study it as a whole. Further, the whole skull, so treated, can be studied without dissecting.

stirrage of the waters of the underflow. Be this as it may, all are agreed that we possess a vast storehouse of brain-cells lying in layers, and corresponding in actual physical detail to the phrase regarding "depths of consciousness" we so often employ.

It is a very fair assumption that in sleep the activities of the brain-cells which represent the active day-shift of the cerebral workers are thrown temporarily out of

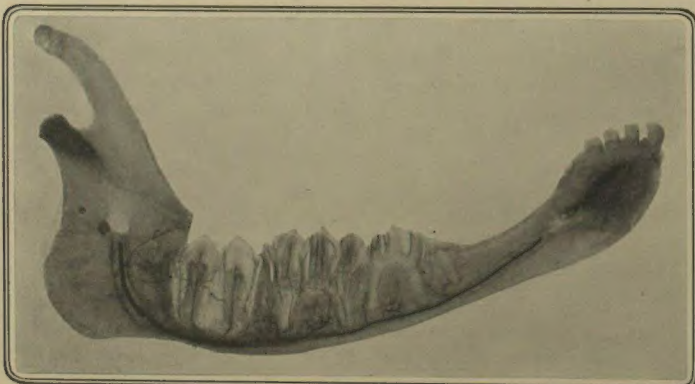
gear. This much we judge from the obvious differences perceived between the waking and the sleeping state in our life. The brain's typical night-shift may be said to be represented by the cells which figure in the under-work of our governmental department, and especially by certain brain-centres of obvious importance in the brain's automatic work, such as are represented by the "central ganglia." These last are two important masses lying really between the cerebrum above them and the body below them. In one sense they may be called "deputy-brains," in another our "private secretaries"; for part of their duty at least is to convert into automatic and easily performed actions those which were at first intellectual in nature. We read, spell, and write automatically, for example, but there was a time in our early lives when these actions demanded all the conscious attention we could bring to bear upon their execution. Thus we find in the brain all the necessary apparatus for the carrying out of mental operations during repose. We have an underworld of consciousness alert enough when the upper world is asleep, and we have also an automatic apparatus which, on occasion, when the sub-consciousness is sufficiently active, will rouse us to figure as sleep-walkers, or to perform other and allied acts whereof, on waking, we may be entirely unaware.

Now that the subliminal consciousness and the automatic centres represent the mechanism of dreams is a fair inference. There is, at least, no cardinal fact of physiology which opposes this supposition. The reflected consciousness of the day, stored up in the sub-conscious brain-cells, is reproduced in the dream. For any dream is the more or less imperfect reproduction of the events, thoughts, and even phantasies of our waking hours. The great difficulty, evidently, which the sub-conscious brain-cells have to encounter is that of making a realistic dream-story. Seizing on some event of life as a nucleus, they contrive to present a very incomplete, confused, and irrational tale. They are "prentice hands" in the work of story-telling, and the great editor who awakes with the morning light wisely returns their contributions without even the customary thanks.—ANDREW WILSON.



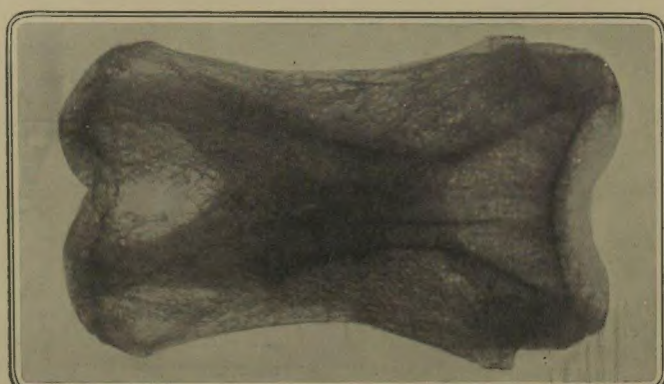
Photo, Faustich.

MADE TRANSPARENT BY SATURATION IN ESSENTIAL OILS: A FROG.



Photo, Faustich.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF ARTERIES AND NERVES TO TEETH REVEALED: A SHEEP'S JAW.

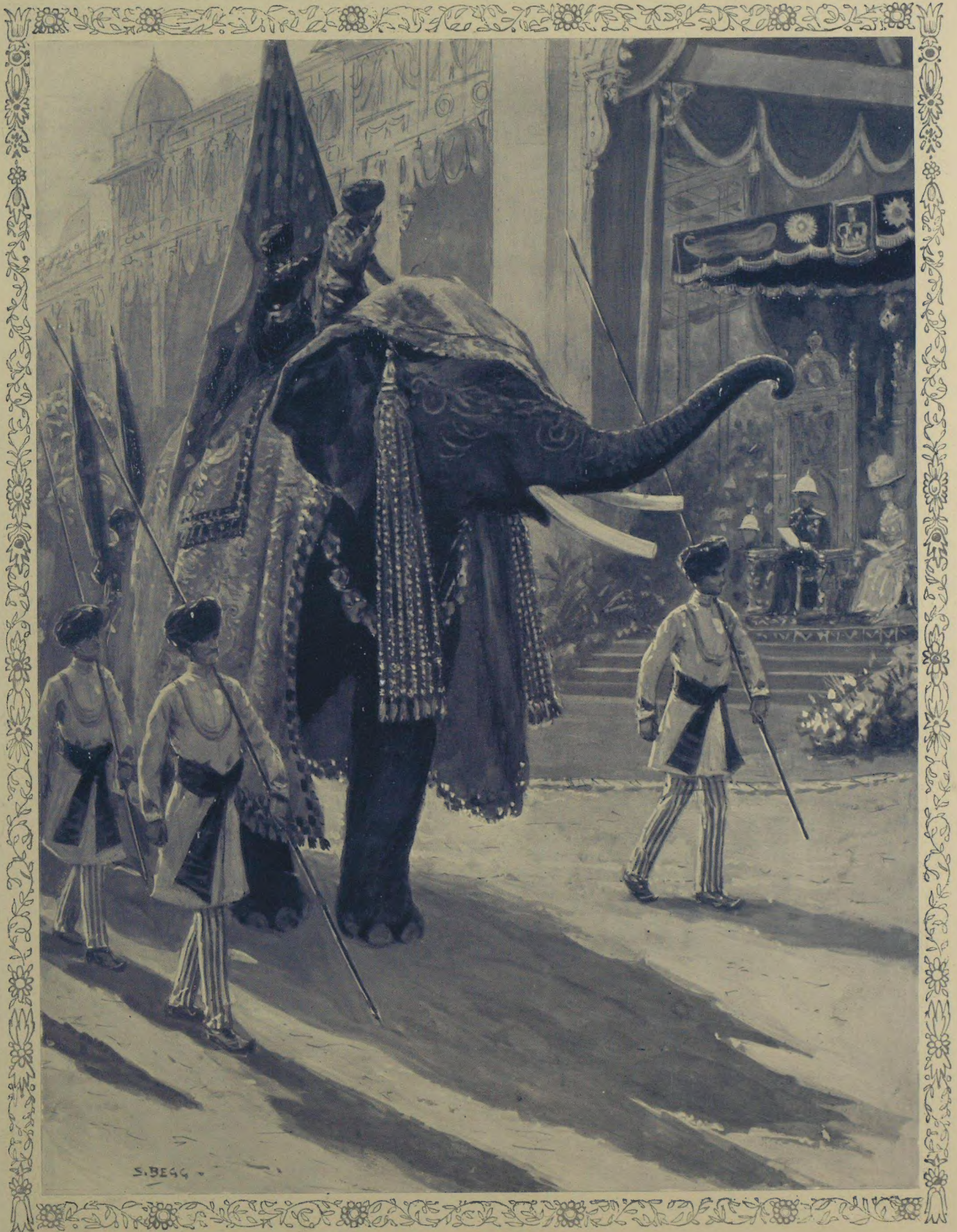


Photo, Faustich.

THE INTERIOR OF A BONE REVEALED BY THE SATURATION IN ESSENTIAL OILS METHOD

HATHI'S GREETING: A TRUNKED AND TUSKED LOYALIST IN CALCUTTA.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN INDIA FOR THE DURBAR.



SALUTING THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES: THE ELEPHANT AT THE HEAD OF THE DASAHERA PROCESSION
PASSING THE KING-EMPEROR AND THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

Elephants, of course, played a prominent part in the pageant at Calcutta, and were gorgeously bedecked for the occasion. There were more than fifty of these majestic beasts, richly painted on the head and trunk, and hung with splendid draperies. Some were surmounted by howdahs of gold or silver, containing Indian potentates and grandees, some drew magnificent state coaches, while others again were riderless or carried only their native drivers. The Moslem procession was headed by a particularly resplendent elephant bearing a standard, and fringed in cloth-of-gold descending almost to the ground on both sides, with a head-dress of

best silver that two men could scarcely lift. In a note concerning this drawing, Mr. Beggs writes: "The pageant really consisted of two distinct processions, the Nauraz, or New Year's Day procession of Murshidabad, a Mohammedan procession; and the Dasahra, which is Hindu. Originally, these Hindu processions of ancient origin were purely military; while the Mohammedan were religious. In course of time, the Hindu processions have taken more peaceful aspect, while the Mohammedan have had introduced into theirs a certain amount of military element."

A "GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE" PROCESSION: THE GREAT PAGEANT AT CALCUTTA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N., ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU, AND L.N.A



1. IMPERIALLY CAPARISONED: THE MOST MAJESTIC OF BEASTS PASSING BEFORE THE KING-EMPEROR AND QUEEN-EMPRESS IN THE CALCUTTA PAGEANT.
2. THE POETS AND PUNDITS "SPECIAL" FROM THE STATE RULED BY A FAMOUS CRICKETER: THE NAWANAGAR ELEPHANT-COACH.
- THE HIGH-KICK EQUESTRIAN: A DANCING HORSE, ONE OF A NUMBER SEEN IN THE PAGEANT AT CALCUTTA.

One feature of the gorgeous pageant at Calcutta before their Majesties on January 5 which especially struck a British observer was the absence of that military precision in step and rank which is so strictly observed in our European royal processions. The glittering cavalcade moved slowly along in a "go-as-you-please" but stately fashion, which, in its very strangeness, was to Western eyes immensely impressive. A royal car was the central object

4. CARRYING RIDERS ARMED WITH "BLUNDERBUSSES": THE FAMOUS EIGHT CAMELS OF BENARES.
5. WHITEWASHED AND IN BLOODLESS STRIFE: THE PAIKS OF ORISSA IN THEIR WAR-DANCE.
6. AN EXTENSIVE TOILETTE: DRESSING ELEPHANTS FOR THE PAGEANT.
7. POMP AND CIRCUMSTANCE OF THE PROCESSION: A GENERAL VIEW OF THE PAGEANT, SHOWING THE REWAH ELEPHANT-COACH FOR THE RAJAH AND COURTIER.

of both the Hindu and the Moslem processions. That in the Hindu procession, the Rewah car, drawn by two huge elephants, and carrying the Rajah and his courtiers in a magnificent howdah, was most imposing. Much interest was aroused by the car from Nawansagar, the State now ruled by Ranjitsinhji, in which rode four Court poets and thirteen wise men, and by the war-dance of the Paiks from Orissa, with bodies painted and whitewashed.

“TOUCHING” IN INDIA: PUJA BEFORE THE IMPERIAL THRONES AT CALCUTTA.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN INDIA FOR THE DURBAR.



AFTER HAVING SEEN THE SOVEREIGN AND THUS ENSURED THE TAKING AWAY OF THE SINS OF LONG-GENERATIONS:
NATIVES TOUCHING WITH THEIR FOREHEADS THE SPOT ON WHICH THE KING-EMPEROR'S FEET HAD RESTED.

As we had occasion to note in a recent issue, tens of thousands of people made obeisance after the Durbar before the empty thrones upon which the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress had sat during the ceremony. A somewhat similar scene took place after their Imperial Majesties had left the pageant-ground at Calcutta. Then, a crowd of natives did reverence, or puja, before the thrones on which the Sovereign and his Consort had sat.

many of them touching with their foreheads the ground on which the King-Emperor's feet had rested. There was more than a suggestion of the ancient "touching for the King's evil" about this. To quote the "Indian Mirror": "In the Hindu Shastras, Rajadarshan—that is, seeing the Sovereign—has the merit of taking away sins of long generations . . . Calcutta during the past few days has been a place of pilgrimage."

THE REMODELLING OF HISTORY:

& THE REALISATION OF LEGEND.

XI.—EPHESUS.

EVERYONE who cares at all about classical antiquity is glad to hear that the Austrian Archaeological Institute is resuming its exploration of the city of the great Diana. It is, fortunately, rare for politics to interfere with science, but at Ephesus (as recently at Cyrene) the exception occurred. The right under which the Austrians began work in 1899 was based on a personal permission from Sultan Abdul Hamid; and with the new order, which was established in 1908, it not only lapsed, but could not be renewed in its terms consistently with the Constitution. Almost immediately followed the annexation of Bosnia. The difficulties of Austrian would-be concessionaires in the Ottoman Empire were redoubled; the Institute had to shut up its house in Ayasoluk, stack its rails and cars, and leave the scene of ten seasons' operations to be reoccupied by the rank vegetation which a marshy site on the hot west coast of Anatolia is only too ready to send up. I walked over the field of ruin in the autumn of 1910, and found it fast becoming a thicket of reeds and brushwood; but what it must have looked like last spring, after the heavy snows and rains of the severest winter ever known in the Levant, I can only guess.

Four years ago the site gave me the best idea that I have ever been able to get of the splendid appearance which a great Græco-Roman city, built in a land of marble, must have made. True that even here the imagination had a great deal to do. Hardly any building except the Theatre had more than a course or two of its external walls, or more than a foot or two of its column-shafts upstanding. The least-destroyed structure, the Library of Celsus, not preserved above the height of a man; the *basilica* was still archaized of the deposit of ages, and the streets were littered with

IN THE CITY OF THE GREAT DIANA:
AN IMPERIAL INSCRIPTION.

practised or practise it) has this great drawback: the uppermost civic stratum of a classical site in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred represents a late and somewhat debased epoch; but if it is fairly well preserved, excavators wishing to effect a wide

German policy, and when I dug at Ephesus myself for the British Museum some years ago (though not in the city area), I made for the bottom of things at once, regardless of overlying things, once these had been recorded. That I did so, however, is neither to my credit nor to my discredit, for really I had no choice, if I was to get any results worth mentioning. I was commissioned to dive once more, and for the last time (in all likelihood) into the noisome pit which Wood had made thirty-five years before

in order to get down to the site of the temple of Ephesian Artemis. What little the Byzantine builders of churches and the Moslem builders of mosques had left of the great shrine, as it had been in Roman and Hellenistic times, he carried almost entirely away. Below that stratum something had survived of the earlier temple which Croesus helped to build. Of this also Wood removed all except some patches of pavement, drums of columns, and bits of walling and foundations. Unless there were still earlier temples below this—and below, as it happened, the spring water-level to boot—I had nothing to do but put the place tidy, make as accurate a plan as possible of the meagre vestiges, and come away. Therefore, my one chance was to probe below Wood's lowest. I procured a big steam-engine and pump, probed, and found there were remains of not less than three shrines below. Each had been smaller than its successor, but all were built round the same central point which the greater temples above them used. That point was marked by a square basis of ashlar masonry which had four times been restored, enlarged, and heightened; but through all its changes it had supported the cult-statue of the great goddess, looking seawards down the ever-lengthening naves of her successive shrines.

And I had such further reward as a digger may always hope for if he probes to the bottom of a site



"A POOL IN WINTER AND A FEVER-BREEDING HOLE IN SUMMER"
A STEAM-ENGINE AND PUMP AT WORK ABOVE THE SITE OF THE TEMPLE
OF THE EPHESIAN ARTEMIS.

spectacular clearance are unwilling to disturb its symmetry by making the large sinkings necessary for

the exploration of lower levels, or to destroy any of its remains; and in consequence they very often do little to enrich science with the knowledge of the greater ages of the past. The Austrian excavation of the city of Ephesus has been a case in point, though it is only fair to those who first instituted it on such lines—the late Professor Benndorf and Professor Heberdey—to add that they would have preferred it otherwise. What the tourist can gaze on now is, in the main, the Ephesus of the time of Arcadius, in the last age of imperial Rome; and almost nothing of first-rate artistic quality has rewarded the Austrian spades in ten years. Indeed, very few small antiquities have come to light at all—they hardly ever do where there is a large railway plant at work! A foreign museum

official, who had visited many excavations, once said to me that the larger the scale of such works, the less he expected to come from them into his or anyone else's



WHERE VOTIVE JEWELS WERE FOUND: REMAINS OF THE CENTRAL BASIS.

once occupied by a very rich shrine. The floor of the earliest shrine of all was found to be littered with remains of offerings in ivory, gold, silver, bronze, terra-cotta, and other materials; and the rubble core of the earliest pedestal was sown with yet more of these things—mostly gauds of pious women who had thrown them in when the square basis was first being built. Those which I found on the floor outside had, no doubt, been trampled into the slime when the earliest shrine was sacked or otherwise ruined, and they had been left for me because their existence had been forgotten. Those within the Basis may have been remembered, when it came to be restored; but superstitious piety respected the structure into whose core they had passed until all memory of them, too, faded away. So I got them as well—nearly two thousand of them! They have proved of much more worth than mere loot; for they have told us what early Ionian art could produce—have told us, in fact, just what the Austrian excavations in the city have failed to tell.

I left the site of the Artemisium to become a morass again, and even a worse one than of old, for the deep digging had tapped fresh springs. There was no help for it, nor is there any hope of fresh discoveries there in time to come. The site of the greatest of ancient shrines must remain a pool in winter and a fever-breeding hole in summer. All our hope for new light on Ephesus rests on the continuation of the Austrian excavation in the city. May it go deeper as it goes farther!—D. G. HOGARTH.



IN THE ARTEMISIUM OF EPHEBUS: REMAINS OF THE LATER TEMPLES.

chaotic ruin. But still there ran the paved streets, plain to see; there were the monuments which had lined them, in their original places, or as near as might be; there were the market-places, and here, there, and everywhere, the gate-posts, lintels, architraves, and columns which had made the splendour of the façades. It seemed that no building in this quarter of Ephesus had not been fronted with marble and carved richly. Truly this had been no mean city!

German excavators are very fond of such a superficial clearance of an ancient site, and, with that object the authorities usually place an architect at the head of their expeditions. There is much to be said for their policy. The evidence for one period of antiquity is made visible as a whole and on the spot; and the German diggers, having more to show the visitor than another digger has who burrows to the bottom of all things, removing what lies above as soon as he has recorded it, probably educate more people in archaeology (so far as a tourist spending two or three hours on a site can pick up archaeology) than any other. The lesson of a cleared site is so obvious and so easily read. The other kind of digger, whose results are hardly to be seen and appreciated until they appear in the cases of some distant museum, appeals only to those who already know much of antiquity, and have studied elsewhere the lesson which he does but illustrate. On the other hand, however, this German policy (if I may call it so, not forgetting that by no means all German excavators have



SEEN FROM ABOVE THE THEATRE, LOOKING TOWARDS THE SEA: THE SITE OF THE CITY OF EPHEBUS.
The photograph was taken looking towards the sea, down the main street, which was paved in the age of Arcadius. On the right, in the middle distance, is a Roman gymnasium; on the distant hill to the left is the "Prison of St. Paul," one of the towers of the wall.

exhibition cases. I confess that I do not hold the education of personally conducted parties of tourists so important that it outweighs the objections to the

LESS FORMAL THAN IN THIS COUNTRY: A COURT AT CALCUTTA.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN INDIA FOR THE DURBAR.



Lady Shaftesbury.

The Duchess of Devonshire. Lady Hardinge.

CURTSEYING ON REACHING THE PRESENCE: LADIES PRESENTED TO THE KING-EMPEROR AND QUEEN-EMPRESS.

The King-Emperor and Queen-Emress held a brilliant Court in Calcutta on the evening of January 4, after his Imperial Majesty had conferred a number of decorations. Some 450 ladies were presented. Many Indian ladies attended, and in the State Procession through the ball-room

Indian Princes bore the Queen-Emress's train. Our Special Artist, Mr. Begg, notes: "A wider scope for individual taste was permitted at Calcutta than is allowed at Courts at home. Practically any kind of head-dress could be worn, and feathers and trains were not insisted upon."



ESMOND TELLING THE STORY OF HIS CAMPAIGN.
Theodore, & George, Esmond.



LITERATURE



THE LAST MOMENTS OF COLONEL NEWCOME.
The Newcom.

Among South Sea Cannibals.

Recently there has been a succession of books on the islands of the Pacific which not only individually, but also by supplementing one another, have brought considerable enlightenment to our minds about that region. One of them, Miss Florence Coombe's, for example, describes the enchantment of the Banks, the Torres, the Solomons and other groups, and there are in it frequent references to the Queensland Labour Trade. Now comes Mr. Douglas Rannie's "My Adventures among South Sea Cannibals" (Seeley), an account of that trade during the years in which the author acted as a Government Agent for its supervision. Apart from being full of lively incident, Mr. Rannie's book is valuable thus as showing conditions existing at that time in the South Seas which, according to Miss Coombe and the volumes already referred to, have now largely passed away. It is not so valuable in this respect, indeed, as it would have been were its plan more orderly, and particularly had Mr. Rannie been interested in anthropological and other questions which chiefly receive attention from visitors in the islands to-day. He was not concerned, for instance, to receive any light upon the institution of the family in them. So far as we remember, he never mentions totems. The relative status of the sexes aroused his curiosity where consequent habits and customs were amusing or strange in his eyes, but

'MY ADVENTURES AMONG SOUTH SEA CANNIBALS.'

BY DOUGLAS RANNIE.

Illustrations Reproduced by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Seeley, Service and Co.



WEARING A FATEFUL RINGLET: A MALAYTA MAN, OF PORT ADAM.

"The ringlet hanging down to the shoulder denotes that he has taken a vow not to cut it until he has accomplished some serious undertaking, probably the encompassing of someone's death."

observance. Still, he is often partaking in a rite as well as in a meal, and sometimes, at least, dines on the victim in order to deprive him of blessings which are supposed to succeed more ordinary burial. Mr. Rannie's business, however, was to act, not to speculate. This book, which recounts some of his adventures in his work, is greatly helped by excellent illustrations from photographs.

"British Castles."

Old mediæval castles possess a threefold fascination—that of their outward beauty, their history, and their architectural interest. All these aspects of the ancient fortresses of Britain are admirably represented in Mr. Charles H. Ashdown's volume, "British Castles" (A. and C. Black). That mellow touch of time, whose effect is, as Tennyson says—

To tuft with grass a feudal tower
And make old bareness picturesque,

is beautifully depicted in many of the thirty-two plates in colour which illustrate the volume. These are by various artists whose names do not appear on the title-page, and they vary in merit. The best are those of Bodiam Castle, Sussex (the frontispiece); Maiden Castle in Dorset; and the Scottish fastnesses of Neidpath, Dunnottar, Tantallon, and Stirling. The picture of Dunnottar Castle shows the striking resemblance of the cliffs on which it stands to those of Tintagel, in



A BEAU BRUMMELL OF THE SOUTHERN SEAS:
A MALAYTA DANDY.

"The half-moon of pearl-shell on his chest indicates that he belongs to the highest class. The armlets are cut from the gigantic clam-shell, while the shells on his forehead are white cowries. Strings of native currency are hanging down his back. The bag contains his smoking and betel-nut chewing outfit, etc."

he nowhere links it with questions of social origins. Of cannibalism, again, he has gruesome tales to tell, for some of which his own eyes can vouch, but he does not analyse the motives for the practice. There is no suggestion by him that there is anything in it beyond the lust for human flesh. It does not seem, it is true, that that is ever wanting. The islander who eats his neighbour is, in doing so, sacrificing no personal taste to anything like a religious



BAMBOOS AS WATER-POTS: SOUTH SEA ISLANDERS FISHING AND STORING SALT WATER FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES.

"The bamboos shown here are filled with salt water, which the coastal tribes convey inland and barter with the bush natives in return for fruits and vegetables. The long poles are fishing-rods. The man with the stick in his mouth is chewing betel-nut. The stick is used to manipulate the betel-nut about his gums and teeth."

From "My Adventures among South Sea Cannibals."



HIS CANNIBAL MAJESTY'S GRACIOUS SMILE:
THE CHIEF OF SANTA CRUZ.

"The disc on his chest, cut from clam-shell, can only be worn by chiefs. He wears a green stone through the cartilage of his nose, and the ring suspended from the lobe of his ear is cut from tortoise-shell." Santa Cruz is an island lying between the New Hebrides and the Solomon Islands.

Cornwall. Mr. Ashdown's description is by no means a mere superficial accompaniment to the illustrations. He writes as an authority on mediæval siege-operations and military architecture, and his interesting chapters are illustrated by many plans of castles and diagrams of mediæval engines of war. His book embodies the new light which has been thrown on his subject by recent research, and which, he points out, has in many respects rendered obsolete some standard works.



AN IZAAK WALTON OF THE SOUTH SEAS. SPEARING FISH IN THE SAN CHRISTOVAL ISLANDS—SHOWING FISHING-SCAFFOLDS ON THE OUTER REEF.

"The man in the foreground is fishing with a four-pronged spear. In this way he catches mullet, bream, cod-fish, rays and small sharks." In the distance are some fishing-scaffolds.

From "My Adventures among South Sea Cannibals."



WHERE FISH ARE LURED WITH CHARMS AND SHOT WITH BOW AND ARROW: FISHING-STAKES IN THE BULALAKA RIVER, MALAYTA.

"The natives mount the scaffold and shoot the fish with bow and arrow or a four-pronged spear. The crows' nests on the stake are supposed to be charms to attract the fish from the deep sea water."

From "My Adventures among South Sea Cannibals."

THE UNIONIST FIGHTER: THE OPPOSITION AT THE ALBERT HALL.

AFTER A PHOTOGRAPH BY C.N.



RUBBING IT IN: MR. BONAR LAW, LEADER OF THE UNIONIST CAUSE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, DELIVERING HIS MEMORABLE SPEECH.

Mr. Bonar Law, leader of his Majesty's Opposition in the House of Commons in succession to Mr. Balfour, made an eloquent fighting speech at the Albert Hall on January 26. He did not mince matters. His attitude was defined when, in answer to a cry of "Rub it in!" he said, "I mean to." He accused the Government of many things, saying, for example, "The Chief Radical Whip boasted a few months ago, not exactly in these words, that the Labour Party were in the pocket of the Government. It is true. . . With the Nationalist members . . .

they have reversed the process. Since it was not possible to get the Nationalists in their pocket they have put themselves into the pockets of the Nationalists." Later, he said: "The Government have played the part of Faust to Mr. Redmond's Mephistopheles. They signed the bond, and, like Faust, till the due day comes they were allowed 'a high old time,' but with a string round their legs. The time for the redemption of the bond has now come, and the fate of the Government will be not unlike the fate of Faust."



MR. GUY THORNE,
Whose new Novel, "The Drunkard,"
was recently published by Messrs.
Greening.
Photograph by Elliott and Fry.



At the Sign of S P

ANDREW LANG ON SAVAGE GENEALOGY AND A CRAGGY PROBLEM IN ARITHMETIC.



SIR CHARLES BRUCE,
Whose Book, "The True Temper of
Empire," is to be published by Messrs.
Macmillan.
Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

Outside of mathematics, metaphysics, and Free Trade, there are very difficult problems for anyone who, like Byron, "wants something craggy to break his mind upon." I can recommend the family relationships of savages who do not count kin in our way; though even our way—when a lady enters in the genealogical questions of her friends' families—is sufficiently perplexing. But when a Dieyi savage says that somebody is his *Kamini*, you do not know whether the person so designated is his maternal grandmother or maternal grand-aunt, or his maternal grandchild, grand-nephew, or grand-niece—or somebody else who is

I am a good deal bothered by these questions at present, but far more by attempts to calculate the exact amount of money (in our currency) which is on board of the Armada ship in Tobermory Bay—the ship that people are always trying to fish up.

There is (I have convinced myself) a very considerable sum. There seems to be quite good evidence that Spanish treasury accounts, and a qualified Spanish witness, stated the boodle, in 1588, at "thirty millions of money." That much is testified to by an Earl of Argyll, and another man who saw the records of the Spanish statements in 1677 and 1683. I believe the Earl and the other man thought

that £30,000,000 sterling was meant. This is absurd, but what did a Spaniard mean, in 1588, by "a million of money"? A modern Frenchman reckons in francs: a million of his money is £40,000 in ours. An American reckons in dollars. In what did a Spaniard reckon? I thought, in *pesetas*, which are equivalent each to one franc.

But I believe I was wrong, and that a Spaniard reckoned in *reales*. Now, how much is a *real*? A Portuguese bookseller once sent to me an account for a year's subscription to a Portuguese magazine, and he stated the amount in *reales*. Nobody could tell me how much it came to, and I am sorely afraid that the debt has not yet been collected by that Lusitanian bookseller.

Now let us put our backs into the question of the value of the *real*. The Dictionary says "Real vellon, a Spanish coin containing thirty-four *maravedis*." We then look up *maravedi*; it is "the smallest Spanish coin."

Put it at a farthing, a *real* is worth thirty-four farthings—eightpence-halfpenny. But is a *maravedi* a centime? And is a centime the hundredth part of a franc—the tenth part of a penny? If so, a *real* is a trifle over threepence, I think. Thirty million threepenny bits, then (or rather, gold to that amount) are on board the galleon of Spain at Tobermory. I cannot pretend to estimate how many pounds thirty million threepences are. Nice sum for your little boy to do. Besides, what is a *real vellon*? The Dictionary gives *vellon* as "a copper coin of Castile; it is also used like the English word *sterling*." And how is the English word used?

Then, "*Real de a ocho*, a dollar or piece of eight, consisting originally of eight *reals* of silver."

A dollar is four shillings; eight into forty-eight pence (a dollar) is twelve pence (probably); therefore a *real* is a shilling (twelve pennies), is it not? But, then, four shillings is only eight sixpences! And, after all, eight only goes six times into forty-eight. *Reales* are booming: 30,000,000 shillings are worth howling for—or even 30,000 tanners. But there is a "*real de plata*, real silver, or two *reals vellon* (worth fourpence)." If so, there is a slump in *reals*; two go to fivepence, one is twopence. Oh, my poor head!

Does the galleon contain (in addition to rubies as large as eggs, diamonds galore, inestimable gold plate, an expensive crown blessed by the Pope, priceless ivories, and other "articles of bigotry and virtue"), 30,000,000 twopence-halfpennies—of course, in coins of higher denomination, silver and gold pieces of eight? (of which some have been found already). Any Council School child could do these sums; perhaps Mr. Lloyd George could

do them: I have a good mind to write to him and ask his opinion. The boodle is not his, at all events; it is not "treasure trove" (indeed, it is not "trove"), it has a lawful owner: I wish it were



READY FOR AN OPERATION SOMETIMES PERFORMED BY A HIGH DIGNITARY OF THE CHURCH: THE SWISHING BLOCK AND BIRCHES IN THE HEADMASTER'S ROOM AT ETON. "Flogging at Eton was once described by the 'Edinburgh Review' as 'an operation performed on the naked back by the headmaster himself, who is always a gentleman, and sometimes a high dignitary of the Church.'"
"Forest of Eton," by Ralph Nevill—by Courtesy of Publishers, Messrs. Macmillan. (See Review on another Page.)

none of these things, but is of the same status as any one of them, though in no way related to any of them by blood or affinity. I doubt if the most learned men are always quite up to the meaning of these terms, which never perplex the artless savage who is used to them.



THE AUTHOR OF "MEMORIES OF TWO CITIES" AT WORK UPON IT: THE LATE PROFESSOR DAVID MASSON.

The late Professor David Masson, who died in 1907, was successively Professor of English Literature at University College, London, editor of "Macmillan's Magazine," and Professor of Rhetoric in Edinburgh University. His chief work was his "Life of Milton." His "Memories of Two Cities: Edinburgh and Aberdeen" has just appeared in book form. The photograph was taken in 1906 while he was revising it.

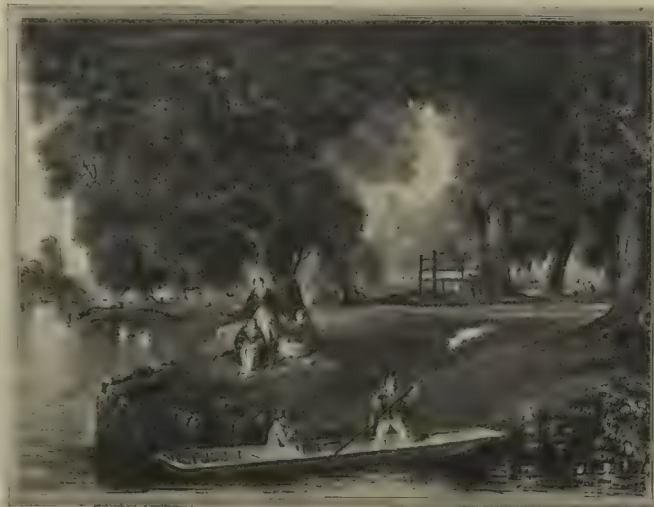
"Memories of Two Cities," by David Masson. Oliphant, Anderson and Ferries.



THE SAFETY-CURTAIN OF A MEDIAEVAL FORTRESS: RAISING THE PORTCULLIS AT THE TOWER OF LONDON.

"The method for raising and lowering the portcullis of a mediaeval castle is shown here, the example being taken from the Tower of London. This effective defence could . . . be dropped . . . when, perhaps, a few assailants had gained admission, and were in that manner cut off." From "British Castles," by Charles H. Ashdown—by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. A. and C. Black. (See Review on another Page.)

in his sporran! But the arithmetic is too ramified for a mere classical man. I see now that I was wrong when I reckoned that the *real* was a shilling, making eight go



ON FATHER THAMES' "MARGENT GREEN"; THE SIXTH FORM BENCH IN THE GROUNDS OF ETON COLLEGE.

(The above illustration is from a Lithograph in the Possession of Lord Rosebery.) The mention of Lord Rosebery's name recalls the somewhat curious coincidence that he, Lord St. Aldwyn, and Lord Coventry in their Eton days all rowed bow in the "Monarch"—the ten-oar which seems always to have been one of the boats.

From "Forest of Eton," by Ralph Nevill—by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Macmillan. (See Review on another Page.)

into forty-eight twelve times. "Not without some fever of the brow," I corrected that error. But the correction left the *real* at sixpence, and somehow it seems to have fallen to twopence-halfpenny, or even twopence. When I was in for Smalls or Responsions I triumphantly concluded a sum thus: "Therefore a penny is two hundred and forty shillings." Mr. Skimpole could not have excelled that feat.

"A WEB-FOOTED PROPOSITION": THE AMPHIBIOUS, OVER-SEA RAILWAY.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY H. J. SHRISTONE.



1. CROSSING THE SEA DURING ITS PASSAGE FROM CORAL ISLAND TO CORAL ISLAND: THE KEY-WEST EXPRESS APPROACHING LONG KEY.
2. THE LONGEST VIADUCT OF THE OVER-SEA RAILWAY: THE SEVEN-MILE STEEL BRIDGE ON CONCRETE PILLARS, BETWEEN KNIGHT'S KEY AND BAHIA HONDA.
3. ON THE LINE WHICH MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO TRAVEL FROM NEW YORK TO HAVANA WITHOUT CHANGING CARRIAGES: A WORK-TRAIN ON LONG KEY VIADUCT—IN THE DISTANCE, THE KEY-WEST EXPRESS.
4. CONSTRUCTED BY WORKMEN LIVING ON BOATS: A TYPICAL EMBANKMENT OF THE OVER-SEA RAILWAY, BETWEEN TWO ISLANDS CLOSE TOGETHER.
5. WHERE THE RAILWAY-CARRIAGES RAN ON TO THE OCEAN-GOING FERRY-BOATS BEFORE THE LINE WAS COMPLETE: KNIGHT'S KEY DOCK.

The Florida East Coast Extension Railway, which was opened the other day, is far from being as prosaic as its name suggests. It makes it possible, indeed, to travel from New York to the Cuban capital without changing carriages. The line is carried across the sea from the mainland of Florida, over 156 miles of salt water, to the island of Key West, where trains are run direct on to ocean-going ferries on which they are borne to Havana. The railroad is on a series of great viaducts resting on a chain of coral islands called keys. In all

forty-seven islands are traversed. The channels separating these vary from a few hundred feet to seven miles in length, and the depth of water varies from a few feet to over forty feet. The line has cost over £20,000 a mile, and is a single track. The workers found it, in the words of the engineer-in-charge, "a very web-footed proposition." Much of the line was built from boats and temporary wooden towers, and the workmen lived aboard Noah's-Ark-like house-boats.

KEEPING A RIVER IN ITS BED: MATTRESSES SAVING RANGOON.

PHOTOGRAPHS REPRODUCED FROM THE ILLUSTRATED ARTICLE IN THE "WORLD'S WORK," BY COURTESY OF THAT PAPER.



1. SAVING THE PORT OF RANGOON: A MATTRESS LAUNCHED AND READY TO BE COVERED WITH 300 TONS OF ROCK, AND SUNK ON TO THE RIVER'S BED.

In the summary of his book, "The Betrayal, being a Record of Facts Concerning Naval Policy and Administration from the Year 1902 to the Present Time," Lord Charles Beresford makes the statement: "The coaling and repairing stations overseas, which served as naval bases for ships of war on passage and for the cruiser patrols, have been dismantled and their stores have been sold." He remarks further that, in reply to protests made by the local authorities in every quarter of the globe, it was stated "the Admiralty would in future undertake the defence of naval bases." "The mine-fields," he continues, "were all abolished, and the guns were dismantled or removed. The mine-fields at home and at one or two places abroad

2. STONE-DUMPERS AT THEIR WORK: THE NATIVES HURRIEDLY THROWING GRANITE ON A SINKING MATTRESS.

were shortly afterwards replaced at a cost of thousands of pounds. At Rangoon, to which place the oil, an invaluable prize, is conducted in pipes, the mines were removed." Rangoon has another very special interest just now. It was found that the deep-water channel along the frontage of the port, which is on a sandy flat only a few feet above the level of the Hlaing, or Rangoon River, was shifting towards the other side of the river, action which, of course, would in time render the present port useless. It was decided, therefore, as the best means of preventing this, to keep the main channel in its old place by means of a great dyke 2½ miles long.—

[Continued opposite.]

MENTIONED IN BERESFORD'S "THE BETRAYAL": UNMINED RANGOON.

PHOTOGRAPHS REPRODUCED FROM THE ILLUSTRATED ARTICLE IN THE "WORLD'S WORK," BY COURTESY OF THAT PAPER.



1. MAKING THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE WALL WHICH WILL KEEP THE DEEP-WATER CHANNEL OF THE RANGOON RIVER IN ITS OLD POSITION, AND SO SAVE THE PORT OF RANGOON: A MATTRESS SINKING UNDER THE WEIGHT OF THE STONES PLACED UPON IT.

Continued.

The treacherous character of the river bed making ordinary methods for the erection of masonry walls impossible, an ingenious scheme was devised. Great mattresses, each 125 feet long, some 75 or 80 feet wide, and 3 feet thick, were made of woven brushwood. These were sunk into position by the weight of hundreds of tons of rock, the idea being that the fabrication, sinking to the bottom and being spread upon the soft soil, would only sink into the ooze to a certain depth and thus form a solid foundation upon which to deposit a rubble wall. A mattress having been towed into position and supported by thick cables attached to pontoons,

2 USED FOR THE RECLAMATION OF SHORE WASHED AWAY: THE 3000-FOOT LONG DISCHARGE-PIPE OF THE DREDGER.

3. 125 FEET LONG BY 75 FEET WIDE: ONE OF THE GREAT BRUSHWOOD MATTRESSES BEING MADE ON THE RIVER BANK.

barges laden with granite pulled up alongside it. Then natives swarmed over it, dumping granite upon it as evenly as possible. Matters having reached a certain point, the natives returned to the barges, the cables supporting the mattress were paid out, and mattress and stones sank to the bottom. An idea of the work required may be gained from the fact that the mattresses had to be lowered into water varying from 20 to 70 feet deep, and covered with some 300 tons of granite in twenty minutes. Finally the barges steamed over the submerged mattress and discharged their contents through their bottoms.

IN THE IMMENSE NETWORK: CONSULTING THE ORACLE'S RED STICKS.

DRAWN BY CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I.



THE SUPERSTITIONS OF NEW REPUBLICANS IN AN OLD REPUBLIC: A FORTUNE-TELLER IN CHINATOWN, SAN FRANCISCO.

It is written in M. Emile Bard's "The Chinese at Home": "There are . . . a thousand superstitions, which, like an immense network, bind together all the details of Chinese life. . . . One might say that the natives do not make a motion or take a step without being subservient to some of the superstitions which apply to all ages and conditions." Out of this, of course, arose the many fortune-tellers of China, and not only of China at home, but of China in other lands. Of this drawing of a scene he saw on numerous occasions in San Francisco.

Mr. Cuneo writes: "A person desirous of having his fortune told chooses a number of red sticks, which are placed in a jar before the fortune-teller. These sticks are examined carefully, and the forecast is written on a brass plate. Great faith is set upon the decisions of these men." The Chinatown of San Francisco, by the way, celebrated the birth of the Chinese Republic the other day with processions in which the new Chinese flag figured, and the beating of a large metal bowl dubbed "the Chinese Liberty bell."



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the nature of the Elliman E.F.A. Book, 204 pages, illustrated, and upon page 1 of that booklet may also be found the terms upon which that larger book may be obtained. The R.E.P. Booklet is enclosed in cartons containing bottles of *Elliman's Universal Embrocation*, for Human use, price 1/1½, 2/9 & 4/-. The E.F.A. Booklet, (Animals' Treatment), is enclosed inside wrappers of *Elliman's Royal Embrocation*, for Horses, Cattle, Dogs and Birds, price 1/-, 2/- & 3/- per bottle. ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., Embrocation Manufacturers, SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

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MONTE CARLO.

VISITORS to the Riviera discover annually more attractions in the Principality of Monaco. The old town, where the Castle, replete with historic reminiscences, is built on the high cliff overlooking the lower road which has shortened the route from Nice to Mentone, is well worth visiting, as well as the Oceanographic Museum. The latter displays evidence of the scientific research Prince Albert has made in deep-sea excursions during long voyages on his yacht. During his stay in the Principality, daily excursions are made in search of water taken from different depths of the ocean, destined for the application of that new remedy medical skill suggests as a curative for divers maladies. There are the gardens perched on the old rock of Monaco, retaining traces of bygone days when the inhabitants of the Principality had to defend themselves against the attacks of Saracen and Barbary pirates. The old streets, where houses are linked by arches as a precaution against earthquakes, are inhabited by the Monegasque and his descendants, rescued from their state of penury and hardships through the existence of the Casino, which devotes a large amount of its profits to provide occupation for those who still hanker after that *dolce far niente*, the natural tendency in the land of the olive and myrtle. Under shelter of Monaco is the busy and industrial town-ship known as the Condamine. Hotels abound suitable to the more limited means of those who go South, not precisely with the idea of "breaking the bank," but to enjoy that calm and glorious sunshine which in winter months delights the hearts of those who leave cold, frost, fog, and rain behind. A splendid boulevard has been laid out along the sea, looking over the harbour, abutting on the site which serves for lawn-tennis courts and various exhibitions organised

under the *ægis* of the International Sporting Club. Excess of patronage has compelled the expansion of the Casino. The rooms built by M. François Blanc were not able to accommodate those who remembered Homburg, Wiesbaden, Ems, Baden-Baden, and other German spas. The difficulties of reaching Monte Carlo limited the number of visitors, who in those days merely represented the *fine fleur* of cosmopolitan aristocracy. M. Charles Garnier, the architect of the Parisian Opera House, was called in. The result was the opening of that

quarters of the globe meet old friends and acquaintances on their return from Asia, Africa, and America. There is a wealth of dresses, bonnets, and laces during the afternoon parade. Surveying the elegant and passing crowd, the "mere man" appears to appreciate the cry "Nothing to wear" more than that of "Votes for women" in Palace Yard, and ceases to wonder at the cost of frock and bonnet as there exemplified. Below the terrace is the famous "Tir-aux-Pigeons," where, with money added by the Casino and the entries to the different sweepstakes, some £20,000 is divided among those who are successful with the gun. The Casino has been extended, almost obstructing the sea-view from the gardens, so peaceful and restful, with garden-seats sheltered by fine old palms, tamarind and banana trees, the lawn dotted with gay parterres of bright spring flowers. Side by side with the Casino stands the Hôtel de Paris, with its annexes, where the visitor who can afford the luxury of such a palatial residence can walk from his bedroom straight into the Casino—a boon for ladies in evening dress. On the other side of the famous palm avenue is the Café de Paris, with its grill-room, bar, etc. One might think, from the many attractions provided by the International Sporting Club and different committees which cater so admirably for visitors to the Riviera, that strong competition would be offered to the Casino by other calls on their leisure. This has not been the case, for during the season there are so many applications made for tickets to rooms where the board of green cloth and the monotonous cry of *croupiers* make many lose count of time, that, deferring to the wishes of those who harbour a pang of regret respecting the privacy of the select company which gathered there some thirty years ago, the Administration, within the last two years, has reserved special rooms for those who seek to avoid the promiscuity of general visitors.



THE COSMOPOLITAN RENDEZVOUS OF EUROPE: A PANORAMIC VIEW OF MONTE CARLO.

Photo, Enrieiti.

bijou concert-room and theatre where many operas have been represented for the first time, where the Comédie Française has played its best pieces and every success of the Parisian stage has been reproduced. The plateau of Monte Carlo—about the size of Trafalgar Square—is the bright centre round which visitors to the Riviera revolve. The matchless Terrace, which runs along the sea-front and constitutes the favourite morning and afternoon promenade of nearly everyone, is a very Babel in its confusion of tongues. It is the cosmopolitan rendezvous of Europe, where men from all

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LADIES' PAGE.

NOW that the King and Queen are safely out of India, the whisperers of "omens" who saw an occult connection between the mishap to the steamship *Delhi* and the visit of the royal couple to the city of the same name must be content to pass to another subject. I hear, however, that since all went off so well at Delhi, the Hindu soothsayers have found another explanation of the curious coincidence. The native theory now is that the wreck of the ship was accepted by the beloved goddess of the Hindus, the cruel Kali, as a substitute for any mishap to the namesake city of the grand ceremony. His Majesty's sister's danger and the loss of the ship of the same name as the town, in this point of view, became vicarious offerings to avert all harm from the King-Emperor himself in Delhi the city; Kali was thus satisfied. How ingenious soothsayers and readers of oracles are, and ever have been, in explaining the omens in which their followers believe!

Coincidences are, nevertheless, very curious, and are really a great support to superstition—or mysticism, as it is now politely termed. Numbers of people at present are dabbling in "psychic" or "occult" ideas; at almost every dinner-party somebody introduces the topic, and has wonderful tales to relate. To me the subject is unattractive. Confucius taught that secular conduct should be the first consideration of man, on the ground that while we did not know always how we ought to behave here and now, and did not always do even what we do know we ought to do, it was useless to consider the mysteries of the future. In like manner, it seems to me that there is so very much that is interesting and important connected with this plane of existence which I do not understand and would be glad to know, that I do not want to give time and attention to a subject which has no direct bearing on life as it has here to be lived. But the "psychic" student will generally answer that it is important here—that one "receives most helpful messages and advice"! If one inquires how such communications have proved helpful, and how the reality of the message is judged, it will be found that, in a very large proportion of cases, the prophecy or advice quoted as proof may be seen to have been in all probability nothing more than accidental coincidence. It is really quite interesting to take notice how surprisingly often coincidences of a curious and striking kind, yet plainly utterly devoid of any "occult" significance, occur in daily life to everybody. Watch for yourself, and you will be astonished.

My attention was called to this in a "coincidental" manner. A few months ago, sitting after dinner in my club, I casually took up the *Cornhill Magazine* and read an article on the late Mr. Carey, who was once a local celebrity of Cambridge University. He was very keen on this matter of coincidences, for which he was always on the watch, and the writer of the article pointed out



A FROCK FOR RIVIERA WEAR.

A dainty white embroidered muslin, to meet the sunshine in, with a large hat in white moiré, underlined in black velvet, and trimmed with an ostrich plume.

to what absurd lengths Mr. Carey carried this whim; finding it an extraordinary coincidence, for example, when a visitor first commented on the charm of a house and soon afterwards on the prettiness of the village church: these were the house in which Carey was born and the church in which he was christened, and he found in this absolutely banal chance notice of both buildings one of his pet coincidences. I had never heard of the late Mr. Carey before, and it is absolutely impossible that that amiable gentleman's sometime habits of thought can concern me. But it is a fact that only two days afterwards I took down at random from the shelves of a large country-house library a biography of another person, equally unknown to me, and carried it away to read because I saw that the writer had been in Egypt—about which I always read anything I come across in order to live again for the time being my own intensely interesting days in that magic land—and behold! there I met again with Carey. There was quite a great deal concerning him—a strange "coincidence" to an amateur in such events! It cannot by any possibility "mean" anything, as the "psychical" believers say; yet if people, tempted to believe in mystic communications and so forth, will take careful notice, they will find that a large proportion of what is offered as "proof" of mysterious advice from another sphere of existence is nothing more than similar chance coincidence of events.

Amongst the many table-waters that compete for public patronage in these non-alcoholic days, none has a wider clientèle than "Vittel (Grande Source)." The Vittel Springs are situated in the Vosges, and are visited every summer by a large number of French, English, and German visitors taking a "cure," especially for a gouty tendency. When they leave, they are generally so improved in health as to be able to spread the fame of the water; but it is not too strong and violent for daily consumption at table, and is pleasant to drink as a beverage at meals. The result of this experience is that the extraordinary number of ten million bottles is now exported annually.

It is possible much to vary general effects in one's attire by the aid of removable accessories, if nicely adjusted to the occasion. Frenchwomen are so clever with pins! A fichu folded gracefully over the shoulders, if it be of a soft, plain material, or just laid carefully down upon the figure when of real lace, is almost invariably becoming, especially to the slender outlines of girls. The fichu can be draped in many ways, too; either straight to the centre of the waist, or to the bust, or high on the bosom at one side and falling low at the other, or to one side of the belt. As there is a fancy for one-sided effects at present, the last-mentioned plan is a favourite. Certainly this is a useful dress-accessory, and I hope, my dears, you all had a fichu amongst your Christmas presents, or can get the accidental omission supplied now you think of it.—FILOMENA.

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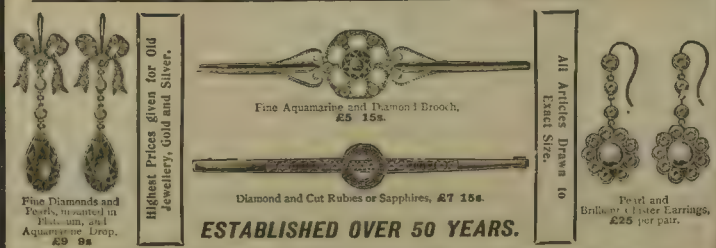
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GROVES OF ACADEME.

Memories of Edinburgh and Aberdeen.

(See Illustration on "At the Sign of St. Paul's" Page.)

The late Professor Masson's "Memories of Two Cities, Edinburgh and Aberdeen" (Oliphant, Anderson), possess more than a merely local interest, for the Edinburgh chapters in particular deal with personalities, such as Chalmers, Hamilton, De Quincey, and Christopher North, whose fame is national. Professor Masson was the last of the grand old men of a remarkable epoch. He carried a great tradition into the twentieth century, and in him died a link with intellectual forces to which the present age has as yet presented no parallel. Edinburgh, the city of his adoption, he came to love as ardently as he loved his native city of Aberdeen; and he confesses with quaint humour how the charms of the capital gradually conquered the bigoted affection of the Aberdonian for the Northern university town. Masson's rugged and massive style is seen at its best in his portrait of Dr. Chalmers, but the most delightful Edinburgh chapter is that which records his friendship with the romantic Italian refugee, Agostino Ruffini. It is an episode of fact with all the charm of fiction. The Aberdeen memories are a valuable contribution to local history, and the picture of the old Grammar School, and of its great Rector, Dr. Melvin, the perfect Latinist, has only one rival, a fugitive paper by the now almost forgotten John Ramsay. Read together, these two sketches afford a wonderful reconstruction of a memorable place and time. Professor Masson touches upon the traditions of Byron's schooldays in Aberdeen, but he reserves judgment on their truth. The boys of Masson's own time used to hunt for the poet's initials on a certain desk—in vain. By the way, Mrs. Byron was Miss Gordon of Gight, not "Gicht," as here phonetically given. "Foolder" should be Footdee; and on page 274 the accomplished librarian of Aberdeen University, Mr. Anderson,

should not be initialled as "P. G.," but as "P. J." These hints to Miss Flora Masson when she prepares an inevitable second edition.

"Floreat Etona."

(See Illustration on "At the Sign of St. Paul's" Page.)

Mr. Ralph Nevill's delightful book, "Floreat Etona: Anecdotes and Memories of Eton College" (Macmillan), is assured of a place on the shelves of every Etonian who loves the traditions of his old school. It will also appeal to a far wider

But there is no school which has such a glorious history as Eton, and such a record of famous men whom it has sent out into the world. Mr. Nevill, by the way, quotes what is, no doubt, the origin of the well-known saying that Waterloo was won on the playing-fields of Eton. Wellington himself had been at the school. "Though no great athlete himself, he fully appreciated the manly character induced by games and sport, and Creasy declares that, not many years before his death,

he was passing by the playing-fields, where numerous groups were happily busied at their games of cricket. Pointing to them, the old Field-Marshal said, 'There grows the stuff that won Waterloo.' Innumerable amusing anecdotes are told in these gossip pages about the escapades of future celebrities at Eton, including Shelley, who once stole a gilded bunch of grapes from the sign of the Christopher in High Street, and hung it in front of the headmaster's door, and on another occasion overthrew his tutor with an electrical apparatus of his own invention. The great headmaster, Dr. Keate, is the hero of many anecdotes. Once, after he had giped at a boy for carrying an umbrella, saying, "This isn't a girls' school," he found over the great west entrance into the schoolyard a large board, with "Seminary for Young Ladies" in gilt letters, which had been filched from a girls' school in the neighbouring village of Upton. The book is illustrated with eight coloured plates and other views and portraits.



Photo. Atlas Bureau.

HELD UP ON THE HIGH SEAS, ON THE DECK OF THE FRENCH MAIL-BOAT "CARTHAGE," WITH THE ITALIAN DESTROYER WHICH ARRESTED HER IN THE DISTANCE.

The French mail-steamer "Carthage," bound from Marseilles to Tunis, and having on board an aeroplane consigned to a M. Duval, was recently held up, seventeen miles off Sardinia, by an Italian destroyer, whose commander demanded that the aeroplane, which he believed was intended for the Turks, should be landed or destroyed. The French commander refusing, the "Carthage" was escorted to the Sardinian port of Cagliari, and placed under arrest. After communication between the French and Italian Governments, in which it was shown that the aeroplane was not for the use of any belligerent, she was released.

circle of readers, for the greatest of English public schools is the pattern and type of many another, and its life and traditions find their counterpart in the recollections of everyone who has ever been a schoolboy.

reached directly from Euston. On the map are inset maps on a larger scale, showing the network of lines round Birmingham and in Lancashire, and plans of the central parts of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, and Belfast.



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Used instead of tea, coffee or cocoa at meals develops healthy bodies and clear brains. Equally useful to the vigorous and the weak, the business or professional man, the youth, the maid, the mother, the child, or the infant.

An efficient corrective of insomnia, taken hot before retiring.

In Glass Bottles, 1/6, 2/6, 11/-, at all Chemists and Stores. Liberal Sample for trial free by post on request.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENGLAND.

It's the little things in life that count. Use Wright's Coal Tar Soap for baby's bath and see how it will improve his health and temper.

THE Nursery Soap.

4d. per Tablet

Chapped Hands or Lips.
MARRIS'S ALMOND TABLETS.

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WHITE
ALMOND TABLETS
HANDS
London W.C.
31, Berners St.

IN USE OVER 30 YEARS.
6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. per Box.
Of all Perfumers, Chemists, &c.
Proprietors: R. HOVENDEN & SONS, LTD., LONDON.

HOVENDEN'S EASY
HAIR CURLER
TRADE MARK
THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE HAIR CURLING CO. LTD.
PRICE 6d. PER BOX.

OF ALL HAIRDRESSERS.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

IT would be more than interesting to learn the actual reasons for the action taken by the London County Council against Earl Russell, ostensibly for failing to comply with a special notice served on him in respect to motor-car and other licenses. On the form in question it would appear that Lord Russell had written, "I am not

which the ascents of Cudham, Titsey, and Westerham Hills were made each four times a day for six days, is now well known by the publication of the R.A.C. certificate in connection with the trial. Although these hills mean much to the motorists of the South, they are laughed to scorn by the automobilists of canny Yorkshire, who suggest that the Southerners should go North and sample some of their little lifts—like Sutton

Bank and Greenhow Hill from Pateley Bridge. And now Messrs. S. F. Edge and Co. have taken them at their word, for the car referred to, or another like it, has been entered for a six days' trial over two courses—the Sutton Bank and Pateley Bridge circuits.

Refinement follows refinement in the construction

rotate—are rotarily balanced. The machine shows that parts that have been accurately balanced in the usual way (statically balanced) exhibit extraordinary and unsuspected vibratory characteristics when rotated, and by this evidence the factors contributing to these eccentricities can be eliminated, to the immense improvement of the engine in quietude and lack of periodic vibration.

It is interesting to hear that summonses have been taken out by the president of the Head Chauffeurs' Club against the London County Council for alleged excessive speed on the part of the Council's trams. It is stated that over the very portion of the road for which the L.C.C., in the face of its Public Control Committee and the opinion of the Chief Commissioner of Police, have applied for the exercise of a ten miles' speed limit over motor-cars, their lumbering trams have been timed by the official timekeepers of the R.A.C. and the National Cyclists' Union to pound along at speeds of twenty-two, twenty-five, and even twenty-seven miles per hour. If Mr. Moffat Ford proves his cases, the L.C.C.



IN THE HEAVIEST SNOW AT BIRMINGHAM FOR THIRTY YEARS, A 6-CYLINDER AUSTIN PHAETON CABRIOLET OUTSIDE THE AUSTIN WORKS AT NORTHFIELD.

The photograph was taken recently outside the Longbridge Works, the premises of the Austin Motor Co., at Northfield, near Birmingham. It shows the condition of the roads after the heaviest fall of snow experienced there for the last thirty years.

liable to any of the duties imposed by the Acts," and had put the word "Nil" opposite the various questions. In lieu of putting in proofs to the contrary, the solicitor appearing for the London County Council suggested that it was for the defendant to prove that he was not the owner of a motor-car; but Mr. Curtis-Bennett would have none of this, and said, "It is for you to prove your case. It is a new law to make a person prove his innocence before the other side proves his guilt. I shall say the summons is dismissed, with three guineas costs." The magistrate agreed to state a case, and in the best interests of motorists it is to be hoped that the L.C.C. will proceed.

The excellent behaviour of a 15-h.p. four-cylinder Napier in a recent six days' officially observed trial, in

of the modern automobile. It is true that at the moment we are not face to face with any startling improvement or departure, but there is always advance in detail and treatment, and particularly, perhaps, in treatment. At the moment I have in mind the rotary balancing of the rotating parts by means of an ingenious machine introduced by Messrs. Alfred Herbert and Co., of Coventry, and on which such parts as crankshafts, fly-wheels—or, indeed, any part that has to



MEDIAEVAL ARCHITECTURE AND MODERN ENGINEERING, A 16-20 H.P. WOLSELEY CABRIOLET CAR OUTSIDE LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.

A striking contrast between the spirit of the Middle Ages, the age of faith, and that of the twentieth century, the age of petrol, is afforded by this photograph of a Wolseley car under the shadow of the great Norman arches of Lincoln cathedral. The car is fitted with a cabriolet body.

will find it hard to convince the Local Government Board that ten miles an hour for motors is necessary for the safety of the public in these particular sections.

Some
FACTS
concerning

Continental Tyres.

The method of construction and the materials used are the finest obtainable.

They are phenomenally strong, and yield the maximum mileage.

No more expensive than other makes, they give superior service and form the motorist's best investment.

Besides being the best, they look it, and enhance the appearance of the car.

THE CONTINENTAL TYRE & RUBBER CO.,

(GREAT BRITAIN), LTD.,

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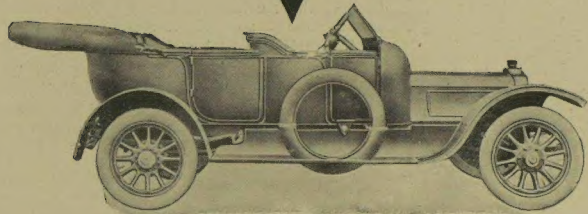
Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Efficiency, Speed, Comfort,
Accessibility, Reliability

These are the points of

**INVINCIBLE
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the car of proved invincibility.



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ADLER
The Perfect Car.

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70 h.p.

From
£280
upwards.

The "Morgan" Cabrio-Landaulette—fully-open position,
on Adler Chassis.

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Famous
MORGAN
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Rowland's Macassar Oil

is AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY for all who wish to Preserve and Beautify their

HAIR



Avoid doubtful preparations which contain Lead, Spirit, or other dangerous ingredients and do not be persuaded to buy cheap imitations under the same or similar names, which have not the restorative properties and do not contain the Delightful Perfume of Otto of Roses for which Rowland's Macassar Oil has been so long famous.

It is guaranteed free from any deleterious ingredients, and as it Penetrates to the Roots it will replace the loss of the Natural Oil in the Hair, the want of which causes Baldness. Ladies and Children should always use it, as it lays the foundation of a Luxuriant Growth. It is also prepared in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair. Sold in 3/6, 7/-, 10/6, and 21/- bottles, by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers, and Rowlands, 67, Hatton Garden, London. Avoid cheap, spurious imitations, and buy only Rowland's.

PÉTROLE HAHN

Prevents
Premature
Baldness &
Greyness.

More than
30 Years'
European
Reputation.



The most effective HAIR TONIC

IN THE WORLD.

Pétrole Hahn makes the Hair soft, glossy, luxuriant; promotes new growth; cures scurf and dandruff, and soon covers thin patches with Hair. Delicately perfumed. Prescribed by eminent Doctors and Hair Specialists.

PÉTROLE HAHN is guaranteed absolutely SAFE, being NON-EXPLOSIVE and NON-INFLAMMABLE.

Manufacturer: F. Vihert, Lyons, France.
Sole Agents for Gr. Britain: G. B. KENT & SONS, Ltd.,
75, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.4.
Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c., in Bottles, at 2/6 4/- & 10/-.
Antiseptic. Strengthening. Revivifying.

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UNRIVALLED WINTER RESORT, affording all facilities for Winter Sports. SEVERAL MOUNTAIN RAILWAYS. KURSAAL, with RENOWNED ORCHESTRA. 80 Hotels and Pensions.

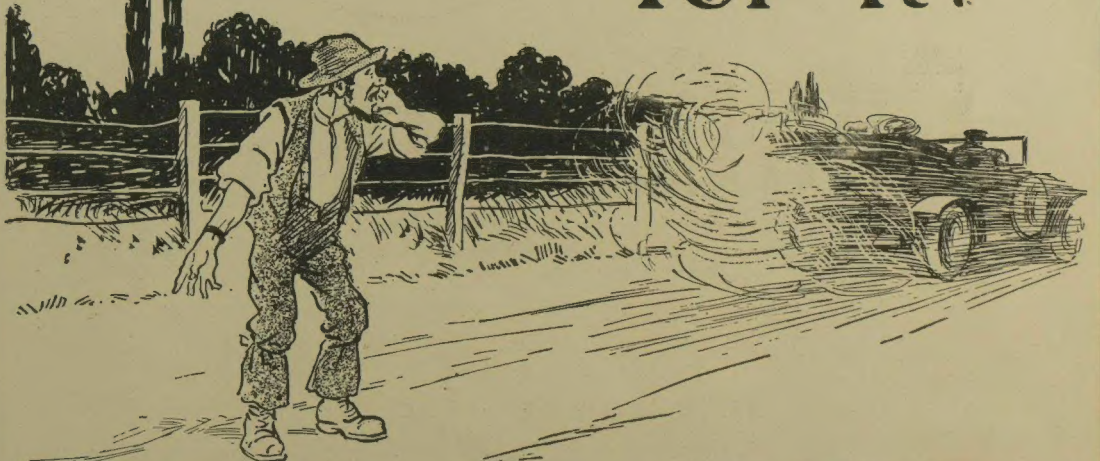
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the extraordinary success of which is undoubtedly due to their Artistic Supremacy, Reliability and Moderate Prices.

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(Dept. 2), Angelus Hall, Regent House, Regent St., London.

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HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY WHISKY
(DRY)

This Cherry Whisky
is made with the finest
Danish Cherries
and old matured
Scotch Malt Whisky.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated May 17, 1910) of MR. SAMUEL HARRIS, of Westcotes Grange, Leicester, who died on Oct. 14, is proved by Frederick William Harris, the son, the value of the property amounting to £47,914, so far as can at present be ascertained. He gives £18,000, in trust, for each of his daughters, Constance Mary, Edith Georgina, Beatrice Louisa, Dorothy Grace, and Margaret Eleanor; £105 to his nephew, the Rev. Trevor Basil Woodd; £500 to his son-in-law, the Rev. Hubert Seymour Isaacs; and the residue to his son.

The will and codicil of MR. CHARLES JOSEPH SOFER WHITBURN, of 16, Ennismore Gardens, and Addington Park, West Malling, senior partner in Reeves, Whitburn, and Co., 27, Clements Lane, who died on Nov. 2, are proved by his son and daughter, the value of the estate amounting to £1,481,219 gross, and £1,481,180 net. The testator gives to his wife, during widowhood, the use of both his residences and £3,000 a year, with an additional £1500 a year for the upkeep of Addington Park; in trust for his grand-daughter Elsie Mary Bonham

for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, £100. Subject to the interest of Mrs. Whitburn, he devises the Addington Park estate to his son for life, with remainder to his first and other sons in tail. All other his estate and effects he leaves in trust for his son and daughter.

The will of DR. THOMAS HENRY STOCKER PULLIN, of Abernethy House, Sidmouth, who died on Oct. 26, is proved by Stuart Ede Pullin, son, and Charles Julius Joyce Herbert, son-in-law, the value of the property being £94,224 3s. He gives £2000, in trust, for his daughter Mrs. Selleck; a house at Salcombe Regis to his daughter Mrs. Herbert; £200 to his sister Mary Jermingham; his residence to his son Stuart Ede; £500 to the children of his deceased brother Henry; and the residue, in trust, for his five children, Dudley, Bingley Gibbs, Stuart Ede, Mrs. Selleck and Mrs. Herbert.

The will and codicil of MRS. MARION ROWLEY - CONWY, of Bodrhyddan, Rhuddlan, Flint, who died on Sept. 5, are proved by Hugh

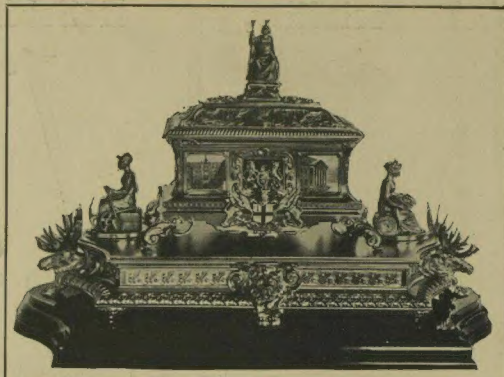
Edmund Ethelston Peel, the value of the real and personal estate being £179,366.

The testatrix gives the Rhuddlan Phoenix Ironworks Estate, and her real estate in St. Kitts, West

Indies, to her son Lieutenant R. G. Rowley - Conwy, R. N.; £6000 from the funds of her marriage settlement to her son Lieutenant Geoffrey Seymour Rowley-Conwy; and the residue of her property to her son William Glyn Rowley-Conwy.

The will (dated March 3, 1911) of MRS. KATHERINE CECIL THURSTON, author of "John Chilcote, M.P.," of 20, Victoria Road, Kensington, and Ardmore, County Waterford, who died on Sept. 15, is proved, the value of the property being £14,659. She gives the freehold of her property, Mayfield, Ardmore, and the furniture, her jewels and wearing

apparel, and £150 a year to Mrs. Nancy Inez Pollock; the life use, free of rent and rates and taxes,



IN HONOUR OF HIS WORK AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA, THE GOLD CASKET CONTAINING THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY PRESENTED TO EARL GREY.

In the Guildhall recently the Lord Mayor, on behalf of the City of London, presented Earl Grey with the Freedom of the City. The scroll was contained in a handsome gold casket designed by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Co., of 112, Regent Street, W. The casket bears four enamelled views of the Guildhall, the Mansion House, St. Paul's and the Tower Bridge. On the top is a figure of Britannia, and at the ends figures symbolical of agriculture and mining, the chief industries of Canada.

of The Studio, 16, Dour Place, Kensington, to Anne Maria Whelan; and the residue to Dr. Alfred Thomas Bulkeley Gavin.

Advices were recently received by cable at the London office of the Australian Mutual Provident Society, 37, Threadneedle Street, E.C., stating that the new business transacted in 1911 in the ordinary department exceeded £6,300,000. This constitutes a new record for the Society. The business is confined to Australia, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom.

Messrs. James Carter and Co., the well-known seedsmen, of Raynes Park, whose imposing edifice has become a familiar landmark to travellers on the main line of the London and South Western Railway, have recently added a new wing containing seed-testing laboratories, kitchens, and dining-rooms. The laboratories are fully equipped with all the latest appliances for seed-testing, to which Messrs. Carter devote so much care and attention, and four large dining-rooms have been provided for their employees, with a kitchen furnished with the latest cooking apparatus similar to that in use at the big London hotels. The catering arrangements are controlled by the staff. A photographic studio and offices complete the latest addition to this most up-to-date establishment.



ONCE AN ENGLISH POSSESSION, AND THE SCENE OF NAPOLEON'S PROCLAMATION OF A NEW SPANISH CONSTITUTION, BAYONNE—THE PONT ST. ESPRIT.

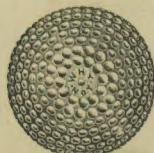
Bayonne, on the Paris-Orleans Railway, is one of the most interesting towns in the South of France. It stands on the river Adour, three miles from the Bay of Biscay and not far from Biarritz and the Spanish border. The cathedral dates from the 13th century and the church of St. Esprit from the 15th. In Roman times Bayonne was called Lapurdum. From 1152 to 1451 it belonged to the English. In 1808 Charles IV. of Spain signed his renunciation in favour of Napoleon at Bayonne, and the latter proclaimed a new Spanish Constitution.

Christie, £40,000; in trust for his grandson Robert Arthur Bonham Christie, £30,000; and to the Society

£14,659. She gives the freehold of her property, Mayfield, Ardmore, and the furniture, her jewels and wearing

SKIN-TORTURED BABIES SLEEP AND MOTHERS REST.

A warm bath with Cuticura soap, followed by a gentle anointing with Cuticura ointment, is generally sufficient to afford immediate comfort in the most distressing forms of itching, burning and scaly eczemas, rashes, irritations and inflammations of infants and children, permit sleep for child and rest for parent, and point to permanent relief, when other methods fail. Peace falls upon distracted households when these pure, sweet, and gentle emollients enter. No other treatment costs so little and does so much for skin-sufferers, from infancy to age.



"WHY NOT"

For length of drive, steadiness on the Green, and durability, the new Heavy "Why Not" is the best ball made.

"HEAVY" ... 2/-

"STANDARD" (floats) ...

If your Professional does not stock it, write to us.

W.T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Blomfield St., London, E.C.

ABSOLUTE COMFORT ASSURED

to the woman who wears

'SPHERE' SUSPENDERS

These suspenders grip the hose securely without straining or tearing the most delicate fabric, and give the figure the fashionable straight-fronted effect.

Alixed in a moment they save hours of discomfort.

Prices 1/- to 2/3.

The grip that grips and never slips.

If your Draper does not stock them, apply to—

'SPHERE' SUSPENDER CO. LEICESTER.

Post and pair extra

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Scotch Whisky



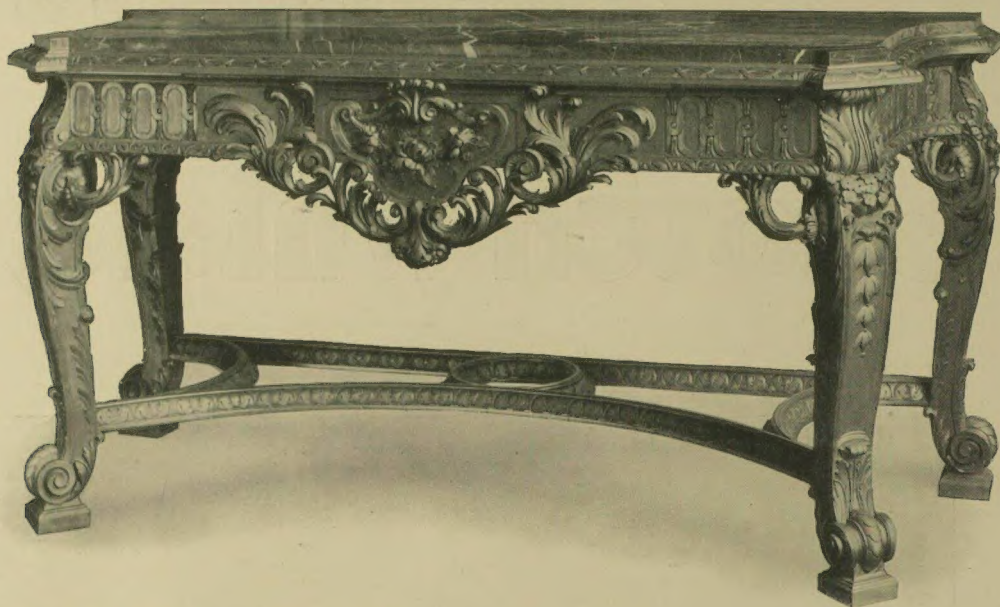
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TRY IT IN YOUR BATH



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Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.

Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.

Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.

Restores the Colour to Carpets.

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